

THE AUSTRALIAN LIBRARY JOURNAL

A LIBRARIAN'S FIRST LOYALTY
BRITISH UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

Vol. 10, No. 4

Quarterly

October, 1961

THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O., SYDNEY, FOR TRANSMISSION BY POST AS A PERIODICAL

AUSTRALIAN BOOKS FROM A & R

The Far South

by John Bechervaise

This new book about Antarctica is by a man who, as an officer of ANARE, has spent almost four of the last seven years there. His account, vigorous and far-ranging, covers the history of Antarctica, its physical make-up and climate, its bird and animal life and the important scientific work going on. On the human side, he gives details of the men's day-to-day life. Illustrated with photographs.

21/- (post 10d.)

The Secrets of Alexander Harris

Here is the recently discovered autobiography of Alexander Harris, author of *Settlers and Convicts*. After lengthy controversy, it supplies the answers to many of the mysteries surrounding him. Although it differs materially from *Settlers and Convicts*, it rivals that book in its vivid descriptions of the conditions that prevailed in early New South Wales. There is an introduction by the author's grandson in Canada, and an examination of the Harris revelations from the Australian angle by Alec Chisholm. Eight pages of illustrations.

30/- (post 1/3)

Cannibals Are Human

by Helen McLeod

This is the story of a District Officer's wife in New Guinea. A keen and intelligent observer, Mrs. McLeod describes at first hand many aspects of her husband's work—native welfare, land disputes, road maintenance—and a patrol on which she accompanied him into Southern Highland areas where no white woman had ever been. Her story presents a valuable viewpoint on some of the more pressing problems facing all the people—primitive natives, sophisticated natives, white residents—who live in this island that is Australia's international responsibility in a hostile world.

25/- (post 10d.)

The Spirit of Wharf House

by C. E. T. Newman

Lively stories ranging from arguments with bishops to clashes with bushrangers highlight this saga of the Campbells, one of the most significant in our history. In the years following his arrival in this country in 1800, Robert Campbell, with headquarters at Sydney Cove, was distinguished as a shipowner, trader, financier, churchman, politician, pastoralist and benefactor. His descendants owned Duntroon and Yarrolumla, and their story is also of great interest. Much original material is used in the book, and the many illustrations are of a very high standard.

42/- (post 1/11)

AVAILABLE FROM ALL BOOKSELLERS

ANGUS & ROBERTSON LTD

89 Castlereagh Street, Sydney



MOORE'S BOOKSHOP LIBRARY SERVICE

Specialising in ... CHILDREN'S BOOKS
HAS THE PLEASURE IN ADVISING LIBRARIANS
THAT THEY REPRESENT

Messrs. DUNN & WILSON
of Falkirk, Scotland

IN AUSTRALIA

This House is known to Librarians the world over both for their
bindings and SERVICE

Enquiries are welcomed and lists available
at

**264 PITT STREET
SYDNEY**

UY 2256

UY 5607

L. J. CULLEN

Pty. Ltd.

75 CANTERBURY ROAD BANKSTOWN



PRINTERS & BOOKBINDERS

Office Suppliers

Specialising in

Library Stationery, Bookbinding

The Bookshop of

Margareta Webber

McEWAN HOUSE

343 LITTLE COLLINS STREET
MELBOURNE

Specialising in

GENERAL LITERATURE

CHILD PSYCHOLOGY

BOOKS FOR CHILDREN

Telephone · MU 2418

TECHNICAL BOOKBINDING SERVICE

WE SPECIALISE IN HAND BINDING OF
LEARNED JOURNALS AND PERIODICAL
PUBLICATIONS

WE PICK UP AND DELIVER

H. C. EVERETT (Prop.)

16 HALCYON STREET, PADSTOW
SYDNEY

PHONE 77 6531

Forlib Plastic Jackets

FULLY ADJUSTABLE

FIT ANY BOOK UP TO 15"

Write for catalogue to:

**FORWARD LIBRARY SUPPLY
PTY. LTD.**

The Wholesale Booksellers

FIRST FLOOR, BLOCK ARCADE

98 ELIZABETH STREET

MELBOURNE, C.1

MF 1321 — MF 1322

Talking of Books...

CONTINUOUS SUPPLIES

of the

LATEST BOOKS

in all fields

can be got at

J. THOMSON

Bookseller

CITY MUTUAL BUILDING

311 QUEEN STREET

BRISBANE

Telephone: B 4523

Clients can enjoy the service of a
comprehensive Circulating Library.
Inspection invited.

DIRECTORY OF SPECIAL LIBRARIES IN AUSTRALIA

Compiled by

The Special Libraries Section of
The Library Association of Australia

Second Edition, 1961

Price £1/5/-, plus 1/- postage

Available at the office of the Association,
C/o Public Library of New South Wales,
Macquarie Street, Sydney

OUTSTANDING NEW COMMERCIAL BOOKS

THE VALUATION OF COMPANY SHARES & BUSINESSES

The object of this book is to examine the various theories which have been advanced regarding the valuation of shares in companies which are not quoted on a stock exchange, to trace the growth of legislation and legal decisions which have been given on the subject, and to endeavour to recognize any principles which may emerge.

By A. V. Adamson, 3rd Ed. £2/5/-.

THE AUSTRALIAN SHAREHOLDERS' GUIDE

Investment is a specialized field of business activity and all, by proper precaution, may reduce to a minimum the uncertainty and risk of investment. It is hoped that this book will prove to be an aid in that direction. The author explains in simple language many matters of direct interest to all concerned with the investment in shares in companies, especially those listed on the Stock Exchange.

By R. Keith Yorston, O.B.E.,
2nd Ed. 18/-.

COMPANY RESOLUTIONS

The company is an increasingly common form of constitutional base for business, and, indeed, for other activities, e.g., clubs, and the terms "meeting" and "resolution" are now widely used. This book will be found to be indispensable to everyone concerned with the drafting of company resolutions.

By S. R. Brown, £2/5/-.

FARM MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING

The purpose of this work is to show the primary producer what he should expect from his accounts. It is a blueprint for accountants, agricultural economists and extension workers who are actively engaged in planning or interpreting accounts for the farmer and grazier.

By C. A. Mallyon, £3/3/-.

THE LAW BOOK CO. OF AUSTRALASIA PTY LTD.

140 Phillip St. 456 Little Collins St. 30 Adelaide St.
SYDNEY MELBOURNE BRISBANE
28-8041 67-7838 2-8882

*"Knowing I lov'd my books,
he furnished me . . ."*

THE PHOENIX BOOKSTORE

Handles Books of
QUALITY and IMPORTANCE

for
Students and readers of discrimination and
taste

*Stocks are based on a wide and
varied knowledge*

93 CREEK STREET
BRISBANE

Phone : B 6672

LIBRARY BINDING SPECIALISTS

ALL WORK THOROUGHLY
SUPERVISED

Only Best Material Used

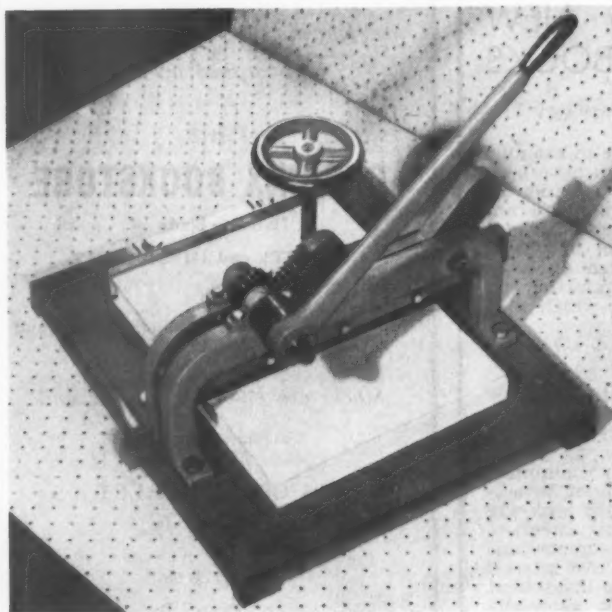
LES. BADDOCK PTY. LTD.

(Established 35 years)

162 RILEY STREET, SYDNEY

Tel. FA 1174-5

and Representative will call



Heavy Duty Manual Guillotine

For the first time in 23 years a heavy duty manual guillotine is available in Australia. The large model which has a 16½" blade has a cutting depth of 2¼". The small model with a 14½" blade has a cutting depth of 1".

The S & M Guillotine enables you to trim magazines and books in your own library.

An extra blade is included to enable continuous operation when one blade is being sharpened

STRONGLY CONSTRUCTED AND EASILY OPERATED

SMALL MODEL complete with extra blade £46 17 0

LARGE MODEL complete with extra blade £91 8 0

(Plus 12½% Sales Tax if applicable)

NEW LIBRARY CATALOGUE

The second edition of our library catalogue will shortly be ready for distribution. If you are not on our regular mailing list and would like a copy please write to us and we will be happy to send you a copy when they become available.

S & M SUPPLY COMPANY PTY. LTD.

93 YORK STREET, SYDNEY — PHONE 29-3067
21 ALFRED PLACE, MELBOURNE — PHONE 63-4275

THE AUSTRALIAN LIBRARY JOURNAL

Vol. 10

No. 4

CONTENTS FOR OCTOBER, 1961

	Page
A LIBRARIAN'S FIRST LOYALTY, W. G. K. Duncan	163
THE KELMSCOTT PRESS OF WILLIAM MORRIS, Orde Poynton	175
BOARD OF EXAMINATION MEETING	181
BRITISH UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES, Harrison Bryan	183
BEST ... BIGGEST ... BIENNIAL: REPORT ON CONFERENCE, Tasmanian Branch	193
THE AUSTRALIAN LIBRARY SCENE	195
NOTABLE ACQUISITIONS BY AUSTRALIAN LIBRARIES	199
CORRESPONDENCE	201
BOOK REVIEWS	203
PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION RESULTS	205
REGISTRATION EXAMINATION, 1962	209
REPORT OF COPYRIGHT LAW COMMITTEE	210
REPORT OF INTER-LIBRARY LOAN COMMITTEE	214
PERSONNEL	216

Published quarterly by

THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

(Formerly The Australian Institute of Librarians)

Editor: Jean P. Whyte, B.A., A.M.

Contributions should be typewritten on quarto paper and double-spaced. Spelling and style should conform to the Rules for Compositors and Readers at the University Press, Oxford. By H. Hart, Revised by Murray and Bradley 1952. All contributions and correspondence should be sent to the Honorary Editor c/o Fisher Library, University of Sydney, N.S.W.

Subscription as a member of the Association includes subscription to the Journal. For extra copies and to non-members the charges including postage are 5/- a copy and 20/- a year. Membership of the Association is open to persons and bodies engaged or interested in library service.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES PUBLICATIONS



THE UNIVERSITY HAS THE FOLLOWING BOOKS FOR SALE OBTAINABLE FROM THE REGISTRAR,
UNIVERSITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES, BOX 1 P.O.,
KENSINGTON, N.S.W.

- **Approach to Chemistry** (248 pp) edited by G. H. Aylward and F. S. Symes. 25/- including postage.
- **Atomic Power in Australia** (112 pp). Papers presented at 1954 University Symposium. 10/- including postage.
- **The Australian Universities — 1970** (80 pp). Papers presented at 1960 University Symposium. 17/6 including postage.
- **Automation and Australia** (82 pp). Papers presented at 1956 University Symposium. 10/- including postage.
- **Background to Chemistry** (156 pp) edited by D. P. Mellor and G. H. Aylward. 10/- plus postage.
- **Ceramic Technology** (144 pp). 10/6 including postage.
- **Design in Australian Industry** (77 pp). Papers presented at 1958 University Symposium. 12/6 including postage.
- **Detection and Measurement of Radioactive Contamination** (48 pp) by D. J. Carswell and J. H. Green. 10/- plus postage.
- **Estimates of Australian University Enrolments 1960-74** (36 pp) by R. B. Davis. 5/- plus postage.
- **The Industrial Development of Australia** (120 pp). Papers presented at 1959 University Symposium. 12/6 including postage.
- **Linear Programming in Practice** (55 pp) edited by R. A. Layton and B. S. Thornton. First monograph in operations research. £2 including postage.
- **Newcastle University College Handbook 1961** (200 pp). 8/- plus postage.
- **A Short Course in Nuclear Engineering** (24 pp) by A. Keane. 5/- plus postage.
- **Technology**—Journal of the University of New South Wales published three times per annum. Annual subscription 7/6.
- **Transport, Traffic and Science** (142 pp). Papers presented at 1957 University Symposium. 12/6 including postage.
- **University of New South Wales Calendar 1961** (720 pp). Published annually. 8/- (paper-bound) or 10/- (cloth-bound) plus postage.
- **The Water Resources of Australia—Their Control and Development** (139 pp). Papers presented at 1955 University Symposium. 12/6 including postage.
- **Wool Technology and Sheep Breeding**—published twice annually. Annual subscription 21/- including postage.

A Librarian's First Loyalty

PROFESSOR W. G. K. DUNCAN, M.A., PH.D.
*President, Library Association of Australia**

Many of you will remember the Draft Code of Ethics submitted for discussion to the various branches of our Association a couple of years ago. No one, in the South Australian branch at least, was very enthusiastic about it. The wording was far from satisfactory, and doubts were even expressed whether the Association needed to elaborate and adopt any such Code. I shared those doubts, and this seems an appropriate occasion to say why—and to suggest, as an alternative, a statement of policy which the Association might both formulate and publicise.

Most of us agree that the prestige and standing of the profession of librarianship is not yet what it should be in the Australian community, but I, for one, doubt whether the adoption of a formal Code of Ethics would do much to improve our position—or our own conduct, for that matter. Whatever we do, we should be careful to refrain from pretentiousness—and pious humbug. Here is an example of what I mean. A Code of Ethics was adopted by the International Advertising Conference held at Wembley in 1924, and the first three Resolutions of this Code ran as follows:

"We pledge ourselves:

1. To dedicate our efforts to the cause of better business and social service;
2. To seek the truth and to live it;
3. To tell the Advertising story simply, and without exaggeration and to avoid even a tendency to mislead."

Speaking with the greatest restraint of which I am capable, I should say that this is plain humbug. The purpose of advertising is NOT to "seek the truth". It is to sell something, and the tendency to exaggerate is therefore inherent in its very nature and purpose. Perhaps that is why advertisers claim so much in their Code—they just can't get out of the habit of exaggeration.

But the profession of lofty standards is not confined to advertisers. Business men have been known to claim that their concern is not to "make profits" so much as to "give service". No doubt there is a measure of coincidence (or overlap) between these two purposes, but to try to cloak the motive of profit-making strikes me as a denial of the very inspiration and rationale of a business undertaking in a market economy such as ours.

In any Code of Ethics which librarians adopt, they will, I hope, be careful not to claim too much as their professional standards. On the other hand, unless they have something distinctive to claim, and to announce to the world, they shouldn't bother with a code at all. Pious platitudes won't impress anybody, and to say—as our Draft did—that

"a member of the Association shall be honourable in his professional dealings with the public," and that "patience, tact, self-control and courtesy are essential qualities in a librarian"

is about as helpful as to say that librarians are expected to be "decent chaps".

If there is to be an explicit Code of Ethics for a profession, it should derive from, and draw attention to, the special obligations and responsibilities of the members. Do librarians have any such special, and distinctive, obligations and responsibilities? To whom? To the State, or to the community at large (and there is an important distinction between the two)? To majority opinion in the community or to minority groups, or to neither of them as such? To some special aspect or purpose, then, within community affairs? And if, as I shall argue, to the last-mentioned, how is this purpose affected by the type of community in which they live—in particular, whether it is democratic or authoritarian? Let us see whether

* Presidential Address delivered at the Eleventh Conference of the L.A.A., August 21st-24th, 1961.

we can discover anything distinctive about the obligations and responsibilities of a librarian (especially a public librarian) in a community which claims to be democratic.

What Makes a Community Democratic?

What does a belief in democracy imply? I take it to mean more than a form of government—with universal franchise, say, and such representative institutions as a parliament, or congress. Communist and Fascist regimes have such forms. And more than “government by majority opinion”, or “government by the consent of the people”—for dictators often muster well over 90% of the votes at plebiscites. And more, even, than “government for the good of the people”, for the Communists argue, with some plausibility, that our Western form of democracy is a “bourgeois sham”, —that is more concerned with the rights of the propertied classes than with the interests and needs of the masses.

What makes a community (and derivatively, a government) democratic is, at bottom, the degree of respect it pays to the dignity and worth of the individual citizen, to his right to have a say in fashioning public policy, and to have a choice of political leaders. A genuine choice of leaders implies the right of organised opposition to the government—the right of freedom of speech, of publication, of public meeting. Democracy believes in the free play of minds, the open ventilation of grievances, the legitimacy of dissent. As Milton said, more than 300 years ago: “Give me liberty to know, to utter, and to argue freely according to conscience, above all liberties.”

Does this sound to you a mere rhetorical commonplace? A great many people do, in fact, pay lip-service to freedom of speech without realising what it implies, and treat it as a pious aspiration, fit for a Code of Ethics but not to be taken too seriously. Here are a couple of examples taken from America, but similar results could, I'm sure, be obtained here in Australia. In a poll conducted by the American Institute of Public Opinion in 1940 a number of people were asked “Do you believe in freedom of speech?” 97%

said Yes, 1% said No, and 2% “didn't know”. Those who said Yes were then asked: “Do you believe in it to the extent of allowing Fascists and Communists to hold meetings and express their views in this community?” Only 23% said Yes to this, 72% said No, and 5% had “no opinion”. So nearly three-quarters of those who professed a belief in freedom of speech weren't prepared to extend this freedom to Fascists and Communists.

In a similar poll conducted by the Office of Public Opinion Research in 1941, people were asked: “Do you think that in America anybody should be allowed to speak on any subject he wants to, or do you think there are times when free speech should be prohibited?” This was a much more pointed question than in the previous poll, and only 44% said that free speech should be allowed at all times, 53% said it should be prohibited sometimes, and 3% had no opinion. The gallant 44% who were prepared to stick to their belief “at all times”, were then asked: “Do you believe in free speech to the extent of allowing Fascists and Communists to hold meetings and express their views in this community?” Only 37% said Yes to this, 60% said No, and 3% had no opinion. Nearly two-thirds of those who believe in free speech “at all times” draw the line at allowing Fascists and Communists any such right. As my source for this goes on to say:

“These figures clearly show that although practically everyone in the U.S.A. says he is in favour of free speech, such freedom seems based on the assumption that it is freedom for only certain types of people.”¹

And in that sense, we may add, Fascists and Communists are ardent believers in freedom of speech. Indeed, who isn't?

If, as Milton thought, the most important of all human rights is “liberty to know” (or freedom of information) and “to utter and argue freely” (freedom of speech and publication) how is it to be secured and protected? Protection it will need, it seems clear, not only from invasions by governments and executive

1. H. J. Eysenck. *The Psychology of Politics*; (1954), pp.57ff.

authorities of all kinds (who are always tempted to stifle criticism and brush aside restraints) but from betrayal by the unthinking general public with a very imperfect grasp of political principle. It is for this reason that I propose to argue that a librarian's first loyalty, or prime responsibility, is neither to the State nor to sectional (or even majority) opinion within the community. It is rather, within a genuine democracy, to the principle of freedom to know and to communicate.

*Freedom of Communication
and the "Mass Media"*

In the field of communications the modern world is in a curiously paradoxical situation. In one sense, communication is nowadays supremely easy, and almost instantaneous, from one end of the world to the other; but in a different sense, in the sense of effective ventilation and consideration of issues by all interested parties, communication is becoming increasingly difficult. The reasons for this are obvious enough. On the one hand, radio, TV and continuing improvements in the printing presses make it possible to cater for the enormously widened market, brought about by the spread of literacy, increasing leisure and a rising standard of living (enabling people to buy—or at least to hire—their receiving sets). On the other hand, it is extremely expensive business, these days, to run a newspaper or a TV station, and there is a marked tendency towards the concentration of control of these media into fewer and fewer hands. You will all recall recent "take-over bids" in the newspaper world, both in Britain and here in Australia. And here is a recent statement by an American authority:

"It is harder to enter the communication industry than it used to be. It used to be possible to start a newspaper in New York City, one hundred years ago, with 15,000 dollars of capital. Now it would take 5 million dollars of risk capital to compete successfully with large dailies, and even then the chances of succeeding would be less than even. Other media have gone through the same metamorphosis. *Life*, one of the few magazines started in recent times,

dropped somewhere near five million dollars before it began to make money. There was a time when to start a small paper anywhere one had merely to acquire a press and a few fonts of type; to start a broadcasting station anywhere one had only to put together a tiny transmitter from used parts; to start as a book publisher one merely needed capital of 10,000 dollars or less. Now it requires somewhere around half a million dollars to equip a television station, if one can get a station at all. Small newspapers are selling for up to a quarter of a million dollars. Publishers advise you to stay out of 'big time' mass communication, unless you can bring very substantial capital. In other words, whereas it used to be easy for any person or group of persons with initiative and an idea or a viewpoint to get into mass communication, now it is much harder. There are high economic barriers in the way."²

The economists have an appropriately ugly term for this dominance of a market by a few giants; they call it "oligopoly" (control of a market by a few, as against complete mono-poly, or control by one only). I say "appropriately" ugly, because its implications are ominous—for democrats, at least, who believe in the free play of ideas. Mass production by giant enterprises implies standardisation and uniformity. This may be all right with motor cars and refrigerators, but in the realm of ideas uniformity means conformity, the insistence on a prevailing orthodoxy, and therefore the stifling of that clash and challenge which both Milton and J. S. Mill regarded as essential to progress. Remember Milton's supremely confident assertion that:

"...though all the winds of doctrine were let loose to play upon the earth, so Truth be in the field, we do injuriously by licensing and prohibiting to misdoubt her strength. Let her and Falsehood grapple; who ever knew Truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter?"

The trouble in the modern world, with an oligopolistic control of the means of

2. W. Schramm, *Responsibility in Mass Communication*; (Harper, 1957), p.29.

communication, is that Truth may not be allowed to enter the field, and never given a chance to show her strength in "a free and open encounter". Truth has a habit of being disturbing, to vested interests of all kinds—to habits of mind, and traditional beliefs, as well as to vested economic interests. Why should newspapers (who have to maintain their circulation in the millions, to "hold" their advertisers... "disturb" their readers? or the advertisers themselves (who have to pay thousands of pounds for every minute on TV)—why should they run the risk of antagonising any section of their potential customers? And as for governmental authorities, are they likely—in the midst of a cold war and a world-wide revolution against colonialism—to encourage, or even allow, "all the winds of doctrine... to play upon the earth"?

We should, of course, be careful not to exaggerate our difficulties. There are still significant differences, in this field of freedom of communication, between democratic and totalitarian regimes. But the trend is against us, if only for technological reasons. It is becoming increasingly difficult to maintain the free give-and-take of public discussion: you can't answer back to your radio or TV set; you may feel vaguely, that you are being manipulated, even seduced, by the "hidden persuaders", but how can you escape them, and think and judge for yourself? How can you get at the facts—when the very sources of your information are controlled, if not poisoned? This access to facts and information is felt by many people to be a basic human right, and efforts have been made in recent years to declare and protect it—with, I'm afraid, rather disappointing results.

Freedom of Information

Freedom of information was included in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1948. Article 19 speaks of "the right to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers". Since then a number of committees have tried to define this right, and to draft a convention relating to it, for inclusion in

a Covenant of Human Rights, signatories to which would pledge themselves to enforce its provisions. But agreement on the terms of such a Covenant is still a long way off, and the prospect of ever achieving anything substantial along these lines has been blighted by an official announcement by the U.S.A. that it will not sign such a Covenant, no matter what it contains.³

Everyone agrees on the importance of "freedom of information"; the problem is how to define such a right in enforceable terms. In 1952 a United Kingdom delegate to one of the U.N. committees declared that "not only was freedom of information and the Press a fundamental human right and the touchstone of all the freedoms contained in the United Nations Charter, but also that it was essential to the preservation of peace and the existence of democracy". But as Lord Radcliffe comments:

"It is all very well to announce roundly 'Information shall be free'. The trouble begins when one has to go on to announce that in certain circumstances... information is not going to be free at all... This freedom must be subject to whatever the law for the time being allows to the protection of national security or the avoidance of disorder, or the safeguarding of youth (the category that silenced Socrates for good); or subject to whatever measures

3. The actual wording of any such Covenant would have to be scrutinised very carefully. Sir Lloyd Dumas has more than once expressed alarm lest the Convention on Freedom of Information, recently revived before the Third Committee of the U.N., be used as a means of crippling the freedom and independence of the Press, as we understand it in the West. Here is an extract from his address to the Australian Associated Press:

"A paragraph in the preamble in the original draft read as follows: 'Considering that freedom of expression and the free interchange of information and opinion, in both the national and the international spheres, are fundamental human rights and essential in the cause of democracy and peace and for the achievement of political, social, cultural and economic progress,'... and so on.

"The opening phrase in the paragraph has now been amended to read: 'Considering that the free interchange of accurate, objective and comprehensive information... etc.

"This change may seem harmless to Australians, but it must be remembered that the Governments signing the convention will be the ones to decide what is, and what is not, 'accurate, objective and comprehensive'. Goebbels could have asked for no more.

"When this amendment was carried, the Belgian representative moved to authorise correspondents to get the information 'from any source whatever'. But the sponsoring governments (supported by Russia and her satellites) would have none of this, and his motion was defeated." (See *The Advertiser*, 11th October, 1960.)

the government may think necessary to safeguard its external financial position and balance of payments; or to protect its national news enterprises; or subject to abrogation in time of war or public emergency... If you are going to bring the principle of freedom of information down to earth, if you are to get something out of it capable of being applied in practice in the contemporary world, you have got to hedge it round with a whole set of limitations and qualifications of this kind."⁴

The Key Position of the Librarian

Well, then, what can be done? Freedom of information may very well be "a fundamental human right", and "the touchstone of all our freedoms" as asserted by the United Kingdom delegate, but when it comes to defining this right in such a way as to make it enforceable, it has to be limited and qualified in many ways. In trying to restrict the Press to "accurate and objective information" we may run the risk of news being confined to innocuous "hand-outs" from public relations officers. In trying to stop the mischief caused by a sensational and "irresponsible" Press, we mustn't make it responsible to the government of the day. We expect the Press to be the "watchdog of the public interest", but who is to define this "public" interest? It certainly is not identical with the interests of those in office—nor is it identical with the interests of the shareholders and advertisers who control the Press—and the other mass media. How, under modern conditions, can the unorganised "public" defend, or even discover, its own interests? Everything is so BIG nowadays—the size and sprawl of our cities, the size of our industrial and commercial undertakings, of government departments and of the political parties themselves, the size of trade unions, of the Press, radio and TV, of commercialised sport and entertainment—the size of everything tends to overwhelm the individual, making him feel anonymous, impotent and lost. How can we preserve in such a world any genuine respect for the dignity and worth and significance of the individual? But unless we do, democracy will become a mere sham.

This—of course—is where the librarian comes in, especially the public librarian. Public libraries are, I believe, essential to meet both the needs of modern technology and to counteract some of its less fortunate, and indeed dangerous consequences. A properly-stocked library caters for, and fosters, a diversity of interests and tastes and a genuine independence of mind. With a mind of his own, and tastes and interests of his own, no individual need feel lost or insignificant, and no government will remain safe from his critical scrutiny and control.

But the libraries need to be "properly stocked". It is the responsibility of the librarian to see that, to the limit of his resources, his collection caters for a width of interests and a diversity of opinions. He must foster the circulation of whatever information is available within his community. Just because of the oligopoly which now controls the mass media, it is his supreme duty to keep the channels of communication open, and take his stand as the champion of what Mr. Justice Holmes of the U.S. Supreme Court called "free trade in ideas".

Attacks on Libraries can be Expected

Such a stand takes courage, for it means resistance to efforts by governments and all sorts of pressure groups to suppress material they deem worthless or dangerous. A librarian can take it for granted that sooner or later he will be attacked by some section of his community for including on his shelves books it deems treasonable, blasphemous or obscene. Remember the figures I quoted earlier, about the small percentage of people, even among those paying lip service to freedom of speech, who would extend this freedom to impossible people—like Fascists and Communists. Well, here are some further figures, relating more directly to libraries.

In 1954 Professor Samuel A. Stouffer and his associates at Harvard University published a book called *Communism, Conformity and Civil Liberties*⁵ which summarised the results of some 6,000 inter-

4. Lord Radcliffe. *Freedom of Information a Human Right*; (1953) p.10.

5. S. A. Stouffer, et al.: *Communism, Conformity and Civil Liberties* (1954).

views with a cross-section of the American people, inquiring into their attitudes towards Communism. 27% said they would not allow a Communist even to speak in their community if they had their way. When asked "Suppose he wrote a book which is in your public library. Someone in your community suggests it should be removed. Would you favour removing it or not?" Two-thirds said Yes, they would, and 91% said they would fire him if he were employed as a high-school teacher. As you might expect, many of those interviewed made no distinction between Communism and Socialism. They were asked: "If a person wanted to make a speech in your community favouring government ownership of all railroads and big industries, should he be allowed to speak or not?" Only 58% said Yes; 35% would remove a book by such a man from the library; and the majority said that such a man should not be allowed to teach in a college or a university.

Attacks Made

With such illiberal attitudes widespread in a community it is only a matter of time before its library gets into hot water. Attacks come in waves, as the community becomes stirred over some particular issue—political, religious or moral. But of one thing you can be certain—that one wave will be followed by another; and that some self-appointed arbiters of taste will go on trying to limit and control other people's reading. Libraries in the United States, as would be expected, had a torrid time during the heyday of McCarthyism and in one year alone, 1953, the Library Association reported over a hundred library controversies of greater or less intensity. Studies are now being published of the effects of these attacks on library service and book selection, and I should like to refer to one of them (reviewed in the January, 1961, issue of our *Journal*)⁶ called *Book Selection and Censorship: A Study of School and Public Libraries in California*, by Marjorie Fiske.⁷

Here, in California, pressure groups succeeded in having all UNESCO publications withdrawn from the State's school libraries (being accused of "indoctrination") and a

campaign by a housewife (who had drawn up a list of fifteen "objectionable" books) led to attacks on school and public libraries. Eventually, a Bill allowing complete censorship of library materials was passed by the State legislature, but was vetoed by the Governor. One of the findings of this study is somewhat reassuring: it shows that librarians who stick to their principles and fight back, and enlist press support, can successfully resist outside pressure. But another of its findings is far from reassuring: it shows librarians themselves to be weak and muddled on principles, and that internal censorship is widespread. As Miss Fiske says: "Librarians avoid the word censoring. They 'screen', 'select' and 'guide'. As one of them in a large municipal library put it, 'We haven't been censoring but we have been conservative. After all, this is a conservative community, and that is how parents here want it to be'."

Now, what is your reaction to such a statement? Pity for the naive creature who made it, or "alarm or despondency" that such a person should be in charge of a library? (Perish the thought that you should accept it, as "in the nature of things"! I regard it as tantamount to treason—a clear betrayal of the principle of freedom of communication, for which I expect a librarian to stand. In this I believe I have the support of at least one professional librarian—Mrs. Barbara Buick, who commented as follows, in her review of Miss Fiske's book:

"The results of the survey were revealing and shattering to the library profession, to our philosophy of librarianship and our responsibilities to our profession and to readers. Restrictive practices were found to be widespread and deliberate. Although half the librarians interviewed expressed unequivocal 'freedom to read' principles, two-thirds actually practised some form of restriction. The most popular form of censorship was 'censorship at source' or non-purchase of controversial material,

6. *Australian Library Journal*, January, 1961.

7. M. Fiske: *Book Selection and Censorship: A Study of School and Public Libraries in California* (Univ. Calif. Press, 1959).

but once bought 'reserve' or under-the-counter collections were the main means of limitation."

But though I have some support, I know I have formidable opponents within the profession, and now—greatly daring—I propose to cross swords with two of them, both well known to you. First of all, Mr. Ralph Munn, the Director of the Carnegie Library at Pittsburgh (and of Munn-Pitt Report fame, here in Australia) and secondly, with my own good friend—and the very father of this Association—Mr. John Metcalfe.

Should a Librarian Trim His Sails?

At the First Conference on Intellectual Freedom, sponsored by the American Library Association, held in Chicago, in 1954, Mr. Ralph Munn said quite explicitly that a librarian must be prepared to trim his sails to what he called "the prevailing wind of a locality". I must quote him at some length, for I wish to criticise his whole approach.

"As citizens and librarians," he said, "we should recognise that propaganda has become a vital weapon of warfare. Its purposes are to instil doubts, cause dissension and strife within a nation, and to undermine purpose and morale. This knowledge places certain positive obligations upon the librarian. Among these is that of trying to identify items of disguised propaganda and eliminating them from the library's general collection. Call it book selection or censorship as you will, I believe it to be our duty to try to discover and eliminate disguised propaganda from the general collection... Some libraries, of course, may wish to form a special collection of these propaganda items, and study its technique..."

"If a library elects to collect Communist propaganda as such, it should either be placed in a restricted section, or it should be labelled as propaganda. There is room for honest differences of opinion concerning the open display of books which can be regarded as having subversive features. My own thinking is strongly influenced by the fact that when we display a book we are inviting

its use by people who have never heard of it. With some of the public we are actually becoming part of the Russian propaganda machine if we display it—becoming, in effect, a recruiting agent for Russia and Communism. If placed in the stack, this same material is readily available to any person who knows of the publication, or who uses the subject catalogue. This, to my mind, is making adequate provision of materials. Where storage stacks are not available, as in branch libraries, accessions should be confined to those free from hidden or objectional propaganda..."

"Regard must be paid to 'administrative feasibility'—which will vary with the prevailing opinion of the locality.

"Too many discussions concerning the library and subversive literature have proceeded as though the library were a completely free agent, with full independence from its environment, and which owes no obligation to any government or public policy or to public opinion. A more realistic approach is to recognise the basic fact that practically all public libraries are either an integral part of local government or a quasi-public institution which the lawyers call an instrumentality of government."⁸

In the discussion which followed Mr. Munn's paper, quite a number of pertinent criticisms were voiced, but Mr. Munn remained unshaken. One speaker said that:

"Keeping books which are objectionable in a special place, where the public may obtain them only on request, is a vile practice—for either a book is worth having or it is not suitable at all. We know from experience that to hide a book is to reduce its use; if, therefore, we have carefully selected a book in the first place, we see no reason why we should deliberately reduce its value to the community by restricting its reading in any way."

Mr. Munn was asked whether the propaganda that comes from our side of the

8. "The Large Public Library" in *Freedom of Communication*, ed. by W. Dix and P. Bixler (1954), p.45ff.

Iron Curtain wouldn't have just as bad an effect on human minds. He replied that the library is "a government instrumentality", and that in having books advocating American institutions, in subtle or other fashion, "we are quite all right". He was also asked who was to determine what was "disguised propaganda", and how we were to distinguish between Communist propaganda and legitimate American criticism. And where a librarian is to draw the line between what is "administratively feasible" and what is not. All these points seem to me well taken, but I propose to concentrate on Mr. Munn's basic position that a public library is not "a completely free agent", but as a "government instrumentality" must rather adjust itself to "government or public policy, and to public opinion".

The Librarian's First Loyalty

In what sense is a public librarian a public servant? From a strictly legal point of view his library may well be a "government instrumentality", and his own position be governed directly by a Public Service Act. Even when this is the case, should he accept uncritically the orders of the government of the day? Any orders? Even when they result in purging his shelves of what the government deems "dangerous" books? "Dangerous thoughts" and the "burning of books" are the pre-occupation of dictatorial, not democratic regimes. Our public servants are expected to serve the best interests of the public as a whole, and on occasion it is their duty to resist not only the pressure of sectional groups, but even the policy of a government, especially when it yields to the demands of a frightened, or excited, public.

But, you will say, how can a country be governed if public servants are allowed to pick and choose among the orders they receive? Shouldn't we remember Mr. Munn's advice and be a little "realistic" in our discussions? Well, what are some of the realities relevant to this issue? Take the law courts. Are they not expected to resist the demands of the community, perhaps an overwhelming majority of them, for the summary punitive action

known as "lynch law"? This on the one hand, and on the other to resist the arbitrary acts of government? Judges are expected to insist on the law, as they understand it, being respected by executive authorities as well as by ordinary people. To strengthen their hand in resisting governments we have made them irremovable (except by resolution of both Houses of Parliament). With their security guaranteed in this way, a tradition of integrity has been built up that influences the mind and strengthens the will of the Bench, as a whole, and prevents even newly-appointed judges from acting as mere tools of the government. The independence of the judiciary is, we feel, one of the basic features of a democracy.

A judge's first duty, then, is to the law, as it stands, and not to the government of the day. The government's will can, of course, be made to prevail in the long run, by amendments to the law. Once this is done, the judges must fall into line. But the point is that it is "a long run", and can only be done if the government can retain popular support over that period.

Take another case, where there is no such solution available to the government, but where resistance to its policy may be equally legitimate—and indeed necessary for the well-being of the community. I mean the academic freedom claimed by the Universities. It may seem anomalous that institutions, supported in the main these days by public money, should claim the right to be free from outside control, and should allow their staff to voice opinions which embarrass, and occasionally infuriate, the very government that provides the money. Surely this is "biting the hand that feeds them". It is, and it wouldn't be very difficult to name one or two politicians who would like to stop it. And yet—remembering, I assure you that it may cost me my own scalp, I believe it would be harmful to the community, as well as ruinous to the Universities, to stifle or surrender this academic freedom.

I would admit that the need for academic freedom is by no means as widely understood and accepted by the community as is the independence of judges.

But that is only a challenge to Universities to make themselves understood. They must show that this freedom is a necessary condition of their very "reason for being", and the purposes they serve. Their first loyalty is to truth or learning—to conserve and transmit the knowledge of the past, and to keep it alive and healthy by constantly extending its boundaries. In doing so, they serve the highest interests of the community which supports them, but they must be allowed to do it in their own way—even when this offends the community. At bottom the problem is the same as with freedom of speech—a principle which, we have seen, is very imperfectly understood even by those who pay lip-service to it. How can people be brought to understand that they should, on this principle, be prepared to defend the right of people to go on saying, and printing, things which anger and distress them? Sidney Hook has made this point, in connection with Universities, in these words:

"The University serves a community always 'in the making', so to speak, and in which natural piety to the values and achievements of previous generations is joined to intelligent anticipation of the needs of generations to come—without in any way neglecting the legitimate concerns of the present. At a certain moment, the opinions and beliefs accepted in a university may be quite different from those entertained by a majority of the community. But this very majority must stand prepared to defend the right of the university to disagree with it, its right to be loyal to the community 'in the making', provided such disagreement flows from its vocation of inquiry."⁹

Applying this approach to our field, I should say that a librarian is not only entitled, but is in duty bound, to disagree both from the government of the day and from a majority in the community whenever this disagreement "flows from his vocation". His vocation is to promote and foster the free flow of information and ideas throughout his community, and somehow or other he has to educate this community into an awareness that it is in

their own best interests that he be given something of the independence and discretion of a judge or a university professor.

It is because I believe this that I am driven to differ from John Metcalfe—my own mentor in library matters. He argues that a librarian has no special duty to resist censorship, no special expertise in such matters, and in practice, "there is little he can do about it, because he is not one of the major forces for or against censorship". His duty is simply to circulate the materials that the prevailing ethic of his community deems "permissible", and if he tries to break through such taboos he may very well be "left out on a limb", because the majority of the people in the community favour censorship. [I gathered these points from his Lecture Notes which he very kindly lent me. My use of them confirms what I said a moment ago about the academic's habit of "biting the hand that feeds him".] Here is a passage from his Presidential Address at Adelaide in 1957:

"There have been professional pretensions that he [the librarian] has a right or duty to override prohibitions and censorships, in politics, in religion, in morals, in literature. In a public library in a liberal, free-thinking society he has his widest range... but even in such a society there are taboos and laws which he must obey, or if he disobeys them, do so in his right and conscience, not as a mere librarian, but as a citizen and a human being."¹⁰

I am arguing the precise opposite of this—that no matter what a librarian thinks and feels as a private person, he should feel obliged, *qua* librarian, to resist the pressures in his community towards censorship. To be specific, I should regard it as obligatory on a Roman Catholic librarian to acquire and circulate many of the books which his own Church has publicly denounced and placed on the "Index"; even more distressing perhaps, obligatory on a rationalist librarian to circulate books

9. S. Hook: *Heresy, Yes—Conspiracy*, No. pp.154ff. (1953).

10. "The Profession of Librarianship" by J. Metcalfe, printed in *The Australian Library Journal*, October, 1957, p.160.

on dogmatic theology, even though in his own opinion they serve merely to stunt and degrade the human intellect; and just as obligatory on a refugee from Hungary, say, who knows from personal experience what it is like to live under a Communist regime, to go on acquiring and circulating books which in Mr. Munn's opinion makes him "part of the Russian propaganda machine". Whatever the librarian feels as a private person, as a parent, or as a member of a Church, he is committed as a librarian within a democracy to an "open go" for ideas, opinions and beliefs. And, as we have seen, this obligation is the greater the more difficult it becomes, under modern conditions, to keep the channels of communication open, to give Truth an opportunity to prevail in "a free and open encounter". Oligopoly among the mass media—freedom and independence then, for the public libraries.

Organising His Defences

This is all very well, you may say—in theory. It is a very different matter when "the heat is on" in practice. Hasn't Mr. Metcalfe a much shrewder sense of reality when he speaks of a librarian being left "out on a limb" if he tries to break through the taboos of a community, known to favour censorship of what it dislikes and fears? Well, let us see what a librarian can do—in this real and imperfect world. Two things are obvious: one, he must not break the law as it stands—otherwise he will be punished and perhaps dismissed, and rightly so. But should he leave it at that, or should he try to get the law changed? Secondly, if the librarian takes a stand as an isolated individual, he is not likely to achieve very much. Should he reconcile himself, then, to Mr. Metcalfe's dictum: "there is little he can do about it, because he is not one of the major forces for or against censorship"? I propose to argue that, properly organised, librarians could become precisely that—"one of the major forces against censorship" (not that they would always win, of course, but those who beat them would certainly know they'd been in a fight).

Let us first of all look at what has been achieved elsewhere. Under attack, the lib-

raries in the U.S.A., and especially the library profession as a whole, has learnt how to fight back. I commend to your notice a magnificent tome recently published by the American Library Association called *The First Freedom*, edited by R. B. Downs,¹¹ which is an anthology of notable writings in the field of book censorship and intellectual freedom. Chapter VIII is called "The Librarians Take a Stand", and I, for one, find its contents quite encouraging. Let me list, from this and other sources, some of the steps taken by the American Library Association in its own defence:

1. First of all it drew up, and formally adopted in June, 1948, what it called a Library Bill of Rights—consisting of five "basic principles which should govern the services of all libraries."

2. On the recommendation of its Committee on Intellectual Freedom (the very existence of which is itself significant) it unanimously adopted in July, 1951, a "Statement on Labelling" which declared that "Librarians should not use a technique of labelling as a means of predisposing readers against library materials, for the following reasons..."

3. This was followed, in 1953, by a lengthy statement called "The Freedom to Read",¹² in which no less than seven bold propositions were vigorously affirmed. I wish there were time to quote them. What I must find time for—is to draw your attention to the fact that this Statement was the outcome of a joint Conference of the American Library Association and the American Book Publishers' Council, and was subsequently endorsed not only by these two bodies but by the American Booksellers' Association, the Book Manufacturers' Institute, and the National Commission for the Defense of Democracy through Education (appointed by the National Education Association of the U.S.A.) Libraries, you will notice, linked with book publishers, book sellers and educators. I'll return to this.

11. R. B. Downs (ed): *The First Freedom* (Amer. Libr. Assoc. Chicago, 1960).

12. R. McKeon et al.: *The Freedom to Read: Perspective and Program* (Bowker Co., N.Y., 1957).

4. Likewise in 1953, two special conferences were organised by the Committee on Intellectual Freedom, one in Chicago and the other in California. The proceedings of the first have been published under the title of *Freedom of Communication*, edited by W. Dix and P. Bixler¹³ (that is where I met Mr. Munn), and of the second under the title of *Freedom of Book Selection*, edited by F. J. Mosher.¹⁴

Both of these are no doubt familiar to you. (They should be!) This is by no means all, but it is perhaps sufficient to indicate the kind of steps the American librarians have been taking in their own defence. Are similar steps possible, or even desirable, here in Australia?

An Agenda for Us?

I believe they are. I believe our Association should set about doing two things: first, the formulation and adoption, as official policy of the Association, of the basic principles for which the profession stands; and secondly, the welding of closer and closer links between our organisation and other groups in the community who can be expected to share our concern for the preservation of these principles. A word about each.

How are these basic principles to be formulated? I started by expressing doubts and uneasiness about a formal Code of Ethics—in case it rang both false and empty. I doubt, also, the wisdom of speaking of a Bill of Rights for librarians. That is an American idiom and tradition; we are cautious (perhaps too cautious) about defining our rights, and, in any case, it is not the “rights” but the “responsibilities” of librarians that we wish to define—and insist on discharging. But I see no reason why we shouldn’t draw up an official Statement of Policy. That’s common enough, surely. But is it necessary? Why go to the trouble of elaborating the obvious?

Is it obvious? To whom? To the public who believe in freedom of speech, for certain types of people only? To municipal councils and other library authorities? (I could quote you figures, similar to those relating to the public, showing that even Chairmen of Library Boards are only

slightly less intolerant than the surrounding community.) Obvious even to librarians, themselves? How clear about, or well grounded in, the principles of her profession is the average library assistant—shortly to be married, probably. Think of the turnover in your profession—how are the newcomers to be initiated? Wouldn’t a Statement help? Surely we can’t count on all librarians, even senior ones, having the courage and intelligence of the librarian at Burwood who recently stood to her guns and carried her Council with her, praise be! And even when a librarian has no intention of yielding to pressure, isn’t it handy (to say the very least of it) to be able to point to an official statement showing the complainant that it’s not a personal matter—and that he is up against the whole organised profession?

But how frequent are such attacks, here in Australia, and do they add up to very much? My guess is that there is far more discreet evasion of controversy than open resistance to pressure—such as the case I heard of, in a Sydney suburb, where the librarian refrained from putting a copy of Koestler’s *Darkness at Noon* on her shelves because it would upset Mrs. X—“who has been a good friend of this library”. And if this is a time of quiescence on the censorship front, *now* is the time to secure agreement and endorsement of a statement of principles. American librarians have thanked their lucky stars that their Library Bill of Rights was written, discussed and adopted at a time when it was possible to distinguish between principle and expediency—that is, before the voice of reason had been drowned by the hysteria of McCarthyism.

On the second point, about the need to link up with other organisations with kindred interests, let me first of all draw your attention to what I hope may be significant “straws in the wind”. In the *Observer* for February 4, 1961, there was a little paragraph headed “Teaching Lawyers About Justice” which ran as follows:

“In the long run the best thing about the decision of the N.S.W. Bar Council

13. W. Dix and P. Bixler (eds.): *Freedom of Communication* (Chicago, 1954).

14. F. J. Mosher (ed.): *Freedom of Book Selection* (Chicago, 1954).

to issue a report condemning the handling of the Yeates murder case in Sydney is not what the Bar said, but the fact that it said anything. In other countries the Bar has always been active in public life, especially when civil liberties are involved: the freedom of New York State from censorship, for example, as compared with, say, Massachusetts has been largely due to the diligence of a few men in the New York Bar. In Australia, the Bar has been so lethargic as to be open to the charge of indifference to questions of justice in public life. The N.S.W. Bar has announced its next step is to set up a Rule of Law and Civil Liberties Committee to act whenever liberties are being attacked. One of its aims is to educate not only the public in the importance of the issues involved, but also lawyers."¹⁵

For "lawyers" read "librarians" and we have not only a challenge to go and do likewise within our profession, but also an indication of where we might find good friends and allies in our cause. Isn't it about time that all professions in Australia took a stand on matters of public importance, and helped form public opinion on these matters? Compared with the American Medical Association our B.M.A. has been conspicuously silent on quack remedies, and our Dental Association equally silent on the fantastic claims made by various brands of tooth-paste. In the academic field, I am pleased to be able to say that the Federal Council of the University Staff Associations, through its journal *Vestes*, is still ventilating the cases of Professor Orr and Dr. Russel Ward. It may not succeed in affording justice in either of these cases, but the stand it has taken will, I think, make future invasions of academic freedom less blatant, perhaps even less likely.

Well, then, if our Association began looking round for friends in its cause—the cause of free communication—wouldn't it be possible to link up with, and discuss common problems with—authors, publishers, booksellers, University and other

teachers, Councils for Civil Liberties, Bar Councils, and the Press—at least enlightened sections of the Press. (And Californian experience showed that it is almost essential to have Press backing when it comes to a fight.) If these links grew at all firm, would it be true to say that the librarian can do little about censorship, but must accept passively, the judgment of noisy minorities within the community, or even the government of the day? My argument is that he *could*, if he bestirred himself, organise himself into a position of considerable strength—sufficient to daunt even governments; and secondly that he *should* do so, because it is his supreme obligation to keep open the channels of communication—that free play of ideas that is indispensable to a democracy.

Need I add that I do so fully aware of the danger of ideas. But no one should pretend to be a democrat unless he is prepared to live dangerously. That is the note struck in the closing paragraph of the American Library Association's Statement on "The Freedom to Read":

"We state these propositions neither lightly nor as easy generalisations. We here stake out lofty claim for the value of books. We do so because we believe that they are good, possessed of enormous variety and usefulness, worthy of cherishing and keeping free. We realise that the application of these propositions may mean the dissemination of ideas and manners of expression that are repugnant to many persons. We do not state these propositions in the comfortable belief that what people read is unimportant. We believe rather that what people read is deeply important; that ideas can be dangerous; but that the suppression of ideas is fatal to a democratic society. Freedom itself is a dangerous way of life, but it is ours."¹⁶

15. *Observer*, February 4, 1961.

16. R. McKeon et al.: *The Freedom to Read: Perspective and Program* (Bowker Co. N.Y., 1957).

DYMOCK'S

**THE STORE WITH THE BEST
BOOKS**

DYMOCK'S FOR ALL BOOKS

LARGE STOCKS ALWAYS AVAILABLE

Catalogues on all subjects on Request

DYMOCK'S BOOK ARCADE LTD.

424 George Street, Sydney

Telephone 25-4211

Hirst Correspondence Courses

for L.L.A. Examinations

Established 1954

Revised Syllabus, 1962

1. Books and Related Materials. (From November, 1961.)
2. Libraries. (From December, 1961.)
3. Acquisition, Organisation and the Use of Books and Related Materials.
(From November, 1961.)
4. Reference Work and Aids to Research. (From January, 1962.)
- 5(a). Library Administration: Public Libraries and Library Services.
(From December, 1961.)
- 5(b). Library Administration: Special Libraries, Subject Departments, Special
Departments. (From December, 1961.)
6. Cataloguing and Classification, A. (From December, 1961.)
7. Cataloguing and Classification, B. (From December, 1961.)
11. The Production, Publication, History and Care of Books. (From November, 1961.)
13(b). School Libraries. (From January, 1962.)

A LOAN SERVICE OF TEXTBOOKS IS AVAILABLE TO STUDENTS

All enquiries should be addressed to

JOHN HIRST, B.A., A.L.A.

72 Balaclava Road, Eastwood, Sydney, N.S.W.

Exclusive Subscription Service . . . Magazines Delivered Bound !

Now you can arrange subscriptions to any magazine and receive each issue bound ready for lending.

There is no double handling or extra postage when you arrange your magazine subscriptions and binding through R. Hill & Son.

Copies of all magazines are posted direct from the publishers to a leading Sydney bookbinder and then delivered to you.

Let us know your requirements and we will be pleased to quote the annual subscription rates and also the cost of binding for twelve months.

You will save time when you use this unique service as you do not need to hold new issues until you have sufficient for binding, no postage or delivery charges to the bindery. Each issue *comes straight to you—bound ready for use!* One cheque pays the subscriptions and the binding for twelve months.

Start using this service now. Send us a list of your subscription requirements and we will arrange renewal direct with the publishers and binding where required.

Where ten or more titles are ordered a special *library discount* is allowed on the cost of the subscriptions and of course all journals can be brought to a *common expiry date* if required at *no extra cost*.

Ask for a quotation today!

R. HILL & SON LTD.

Magazine subscription agents since 1885

4 MOUNT STREET, NORTH SYDNEY. TELEPHONE 92-2719

The Kelmscott Press of William Morris

(An informal address given in the Baillieu Library, University of Melbourne,
on 24 October 1960.)

ORDE POYNTON, M.A., M.D.

My interest in and admiration for the Kelmscott Press and its creator William Morris was aroused at an early age. On the Bath road, just over seventy miles from London, there stands one of those great houses that are so numerous in England. It was once the property of the Seymours, Dukes of Somerset and Earls of Hertford, and the last member of that family to live there was the Lady Hertford who was patroness of "Seasons" Thomson, the hymn-writer Dr. Watts, and Stephen Duck the "thresher poet". In 1752, after her death, the house became a famous coaching inn and flourished as such until the building of the Great Western Railway. It then declined and in 1842 suffered a further degradation, being sold to the founders of a public school for the sons of clergy, now well known as Marlborough College. It was in the beautiful library in this old house that I first read in the Kelmscott edition that most satisfying of the romances written by William Morris *The Well at the World's End*. I am not certain whether this copy was given to the school by Morris or not, but however that may be he was a boy at the school from 1848 to 1851.

William Morris was born in 1834, the son of a wealthy discount broker. After he left Marlborough he went to Exeter College, Oxford, and there met two young men who greatly influenced his life—Edward Burne-Jones, and Dante Gabriel Rossetti. On leaving Oxford he abandoned his original intention to become an architect and spent two years in London with Burne-Jones and Rossetti studying painting and designing furniture. He also wrote his first poem *The Defence of Guenevere*, which was ignored both by the critics and the public. In the next year he married one of the Pre-Raphaelite beauties—Jane Burden—and built with

the architect Philip Webb his famous Red House at Upton in Kent.

By this time Morris was aware of his great gifts as a designer and craftsman, and having ample means at his disposal he founded in 1861 the firm of William Morris & Co. with five nominal partners, including Burne-Jones and Madox Brown. The aim of this business was to produce ecclesiastical furnishings such as stained glass, painted tiles, embroidery and altar cloths, of the finest quality, profit being a secondary consideration. After some early financial difficulties the firm was entirely taken over by Morris and gradually expanded to include weaving, dyeing, calico printing, tapestries, carpets, velvets, upholstery and paper hangings. The business was for many years successful and profitable and was only brought to a close by the outbreak of the last war.

The products of the firm of Morris & Co., from their workshops at Hammer-smith and Merton Abbey, had and still have a great influence. Morris not only designed the products but carried out intensive work on the materials and dyes used in their manufacture, so that his name has become synonymous with the finest qualities of mediaeval craftsmanship. His wallpapers and carpets are still to be found in some of the old homes of Australia, so many of which are now being destroyed as sites for flats, and can be seen to be but little affected by the more stringent climatic conditions that prevail in Australia.

It would rightly be assumed that the active management of a business such as this, as a designer and craftsman, would constitute a full life's work, but Morris was endowed with fantastic energy and capacity for work and lived to make a great name for himself in three other fields of endeavour, as a writer, as a socialist

and as a printer. His second long poem — *The Life and Death of Jason* — was published in 1867 and, unlike his first, was an immediate and lasting success, and his reputation as a poet was consolidated by *The Earthly Paradise*, *Love is Enough*, *Sigurd the Volsung* and *Poems by the Way*. On the death of Tennyson in 1893 he was offered but declined the Poet-Laureateship.

Morris also wrote a number of fine prose romances. His superb but slightly mannered style is in the tradition of Chaucer, Caxton and Froissart, and the best of his stories still hold their interest. I have no doubt that though they are at present neglected a revival will come and his place in English literature be finally established. After *The Well at the World's End* I would place *The Roots of the Mountains*, *The House of the Wolfings*, *The Glittering Plain*, and his two romantic expositions of his socialist views — *The Dream of John Ball* and *News from Nowhere*. Add that Morris translated not only the *Odyssey* of Homer and the *Aeneid* of Virgil, but also, with Eirikr Magnusson, a number of the Icelandic sagas such as the *Volsunga Saga* and the *Fall of the Niblungs*, and we must realize that the corpus of his writings, finally collected in an edition of twenty-four volumes, again constitutes what would ordinarily be regarded as the life work of one man.

The political activities of William Morris as a socialist covered the years 1877 to 1886 and culminated in his founding of the Socialist League.

He then withdrew from political activities and shortly after developed his interest in printing. This interest stemmed from his study of mediaeval manuscripts of which he made a valuable collection. As early as 1870 Morris had begun to illuminate on paper and vellum and he completed a number of fine works such as his *Rubaiyat* on vellum, now in the British Museum, and his selection of Icelandic sagas, now in the Fitzwilliam at Cambridge. He had also been interested in the printing of his own books, particularly those done for him at the Chiswick Press by Charles Whittingham. He was especially pleased with the

splendid edition of *The Roots of the Mountains* printed for him by Whittingham on Whatman paper in a special type modelled on an old Basel fount, of which 250 copies were bound in a printed linen from Merton Abbey designed by Morris. This book is considered a landmark in the history of modern printing — the herald of the Kelmscott Press.

The immediate cause of Morris's decision to start a private press was a lecture he attended at the Arts and Crafts Exhibition in November, 1888. It was given by that great typographer, Emery Walker, and was particularly concerned with the influence of mediaeval manuscripts and the great printers of the incunabula on the subsequent development of fine printing. Two and a half years later in May, 1891, the first book from the press appeared — a small quarto edition of *The Story of the Glittering Plain* — 200 copies on paper at two guineas, and six copies on the remaining stock of vellum which Morris had purchased from Rome for his illuminated manuscripts. The impact of this book, bound in stiff vellum with washleather ties was remarkable, and all the books printed, up to the fifty-second and last which appeared in March, 1898, were eagerly sought by collectors and connoisseurs, as they are still sought today. Their influence on printing in Europe and the United States, both on private presses and on commercial printing has been and remains very great, even though particular features of the books have been the subject of substantial criticism. I think there are three important reasons why this has been so.

In the first place Morris, whether he appeals to our taste today or not, was a great designer and he brought his great knowledge of, and skill in, design to bear on every page that was printed. Secondly Morris was a great craftsman, perhaps the greatest craftsman of modern times, and his books are superb examples of craftsmanship at its best — a contention that has never been questioned. Thirdly Morris had the capacity of gathering round him craftsmen and artists who were inspired by his enthusiasm and who all gave of their best and worked as a team — perhaps the most gifted team that has ever been gath-

ered together to make beautiful books, regardless of cost and labour involved. Let us consider the various factors that went to make these books what they are, as this illustrates so well how a master-craftsman achieves his purpose.

Types

It was natural that Morris should seek the assistance of Emery Walker in the design of his types. This began with a study of photographic enlargements of the Roman type of Nicolas Jenson of Venice, and furnished the "Golden" type (14 point or English), which was used for 28 of the 52 books issued. This type is by no means a mere copy of the Jenson for it incorporates some Gothic features. Its influence is seen in a number of later types such as those used by Charles Ricketts (Ballantyne and Vale presses) and Philip Lee Warner (Medici press). It was black-letter printing, however, that particularly interested Morris and he set to work to design a Gothic type that was modernised and legible. For this he particularly studied the types of Schoeffer of Mainz, Mentelin of Strasburg, Jainer of Augsburg and Koberger of Nuremberg, and on these was based the "Troy" type (18 point or Great Primer) and a reduction of the same type named "Chaucer" (12 point or Pica). These were used for the rest of the books printed. The influence of these types is well seen in the *Paradiso* of Loyd Habery (Gregynog press).

The punches were cut by Edward P. Prince, a great craftsman, using the same procedure as has been followed by Garamond. Cutting a counter-punch with which the steel blanks were struck and then filed. After tempering to the proper hardness they were ready for the striking of the matrices. The types were then cast by Sir Charles Reed and Son at the Fann Street Foundry under the supervision of Talbot Baines Reed, the Managing Director.

Paper

During the Victorian era there had been a steady deterioration in the quality of paper due to the introduction of machine-making. Such papers showed increasing brittleness and liability to deterioration,

owing to the high proportion of short fibres and the practice of chemical bleaching. Morris was determined to obtain the finest hand-made paper for his press. This paper is made from unmixed white linen rags of long and fine fibre. After thorough fermentation, boiling and pulping the sheets are dried slowly on hand-woven moulds and then hand-lifted to give a variety of surface. Such paper is entirely free from any artificial bleaching or chemical filling. The model chosen by Morris was an Italian paper made at Bologna in 1473 and it was made for him by Joseph Batchelor at Little Chart in Kent. Three sizes were used with differing watermarks — "Flower", "Perch" and "Apple", the emblem being placed between the initials W.M. These papers are still made and marketed by the same firm under the name "Kelmescott Handmade".

Vellum

Morris firmly rejected the practice of issuing large paper copies and preferred to print a small number of special copies on vellum. Unfortunately his first source of fine Roman vellum was not available after his first book was printed as the Vatican had bespoken the whole output, and that used for the later volumes was made in England by Henry Band of Brentford and William Turney of Stourbridge. Such fine vellum must be prepared from selected skins of calves under six weeks old, hand surfaced and, of course, untreated with white lead or other fillers. Needless to say such vellum is expensive and copies of the quarto and folio books on this substance had to be priced at 20 to 120 guineas, very high figures bearing in mind that a guinea in 1890 was worth at least 6 guineas on today's values.

Ink

Long before Morris founded his press, chemical inks had completely replaced the natural inks of the middle ages so that Morris had the greatest difficulty in obtaining his requirement — ink made from linseed oil freed from grease with stale bread and raw onions, the only pigment being organic lampblack prepared from animal, not vegetable oil and ripened for at least six months before the final boiling.

A pinch of such ink must be capable of being drawn to a thread at least an inch long between finger and thumb and yet not clog the type and rollers, and its manufacture is a process as subtle and liable to variation as making a vintage wine. Such ink could not be made in England but was eventually prepared for Morris by Jaenecke of Hanover. It was the only item not subject to personal inspection by Morris during its making.

Decorations

Morris regarded appropriate decoration as an integral part of the lay-out of a title page or a page with a chapter heading, and in six years he designed a total of 644 title pages, borders, decorative initials and marginal ornaments. The style of these is well seen in the frontispieces and title pages of the older editions of Dents' Everyman's Library, which have now been replaced by a less interesting and attractive format.

Illustrations

Morris was sparing in the use of illustrations and confined himself strictly to woodcut engravings which were in keeping with the mediaeval influence of his Roman and Gothic types. Extraordinary care was taken by him over the preparation and placing of these illustrations. The majority were to the designs of Burne-Jones, by whom they were prepared as paintings in water-colour. These were then redrawn in ink by R. Catterson-Smith or C. Fairfax-Murray. Then the wood blocks for these drawings and for the surrounding decorations by Morris were cut. The majority were by W. H. Hooper, the last of the great woodcut illustrators who had spent a lifetime making blocks after Teniel and many other artists, not only for books but also for the illustrated papers such as *Punch* and the *Illustrated London News*, for the greater part of his long career preceded the introduction of the photographic processes now in general use. The rest of the blocks were cut by C. E. Keates, R. Leverett and W. Spielmeier, all of them notable craftsmen. The decorative initials were also cut on wood by the same four artists and by G. F. Camperfield. All these blocks are now in the British Museum and may not

be reused until 100 years from the date of their deposition has elapsed. A number of the illustrations were designed by two other artists — Walter Crane and C. M. Gere.

Presses

All the books were printed on hand-presses. At first a single Albion press was used, but later two other presses of the same type were added, together with a proving press. Such presses are similar to those used by Caxton except that they are built of iron instead of wood, that they are operated with levers instead of screws, and that they are inked with rollers instead of felt balls. The presses were located in small premises adjacent to Kelmscott House in Hammersmith which Morris took over for the purpose.

Morris printed on dampened paper using a relatively soft bed. This tends to cause embossing of the verso and is in contrast to the practice of such masters as Baskerville and Bodoni, who favoured paper dried between hot copper sheets and printing on a hard bed. This together with the use of a varnish laden ink gave the brilliant surface-finish that is characteristic of their work — in keeping with the relative coldness and austerity of their type designs and lay-out.

Binding

All books were bound either in vellum with ties or in quarter Holland and plain paper boards. The early books were done by J. and J. Leighton, then later at the press itself.

As has been mentioned 52 books were published together with a small issue on vellum of two trial pages for the Froissart which was abandoned. It was intended that the first book should be Caxton's translation of *The Golden Legend* of Jacobus de Voragine, for which the "Golden" type was named, but this work was too great for a single press and the paper, already made, too small for the large quarto format required. Morris therefore opened with a series of six small quartos of which the first three were *The Story of the Glittering Plain*, *Poems by the Way* and *Love Lyrics and Songs of Proteus* by Wilfred Scawen Blunt.

The Golden Legend was the first of the major works attempted and appeared in three volumes in November 1892. The next large book was another Caxton translation — Lefevre's *Recuyell of the Historyes of Troye*. This was in two volumes and was the first book printed in the "Troy" type. In all there were five Caxton reprints, two edited by F. S. Ellis and three by H. Halliday Sparling.

Of Morris's own works sixteen were published at the press, the most important being the eight volume edition of *The Earthly Paradise*, the fine large quarto edition of *The Well at the World's End*, *The Water of the Wondrous Isles* in the same format, and the two editions of *The Story of the Glittering Plain*, the second of these being in "Troy" type with illustrations by Walter Crane. The major works of Morris, not issued from the press, were subsequently printed in "Golden" type on Kelmscott paper at the Chiswick press in eight volumes.

Of poetry a number of editions in octavo were published—Rossetti (2 vols.), Keats, Shelley (3 vols.), Herrick, Coleridge and Shakespeare, together with selected works by Tennyson, Swinburne, Spenser and the volume of W. S. Blunt which was printed for the author and is the only book to have the initials in red.

By far the most ambitious project completed by Morris at the press was the great folio edition of Chaucer, generally regarded as the most magnificent book printed during the last hundred years. Morris first had this in mind in 1891 and the "Troy" type was designed for it. Because it was obviously too large for such a long book the "pica" reduction was cast. During 1892 a trial page was set up and approved. At the end of that year the proposed edition was announced, and it was stated that it would have about 60 designs by Burne-Jones. Two presses were in constant use on it for one year and nine months. There were finally 87 designs by Burne-Jones and these were engraved on wood by Hooper, while Morris designed 14 borders, 18 frames and 26 large initials. The issue was 425 copies on paper at £20 and 13 on vellum at 120 guineas. Most copies were bound in quarter Holland but 48 (2 on vellum),

received a white pigskin binding specially designed by Morris. All copies were sold before publication.

No one has ever doubted that the Kelmscott Chaucer is a great work of art. No modern book has so consistently retained its value and today a good copy costs about £400. A reproduction has recently been published but I have not as yet seen a copy.

The Chaucer was issued in June 1896. William Morris died four months later and the press passed into the hands of the two trustees he had appointed — F. S. Ellis, the retired bookseller and authority on early books, friend of Morris and his valued adviser, and Sydney Cockerell, whose long life as an eminent typographer is well known. With the aid of Emery Walker they decided to carry on the press for a limited period and complete the work in hand and those projects which had actually been planned in some detail. This resulted in the completion of *The Earthly Paradise*, of which only two of eight volumes had appeared when Morris died, and the printing of eight additional books together with a final volume, edited by Sydney Cockerell, on the aims of the press together with an annotated list of the publications from the press. The posthumous books include the two printed in three colours, and the rare small folio edition of *Sigurd the Volsung* of which only 160 copies were issued on paper and six on vellum.

Of the miscellaneous volumes issued from the press we may note the three small volumes of tales translated from the French by Morris—*Florus and Jehane*, *Amis and Amiel*, and *The Emperor Coustans and of Over Sea*. These were in 16mo. format using the Chaucer type. Another three volumes of stories — *Syr Percyveller of Gales*, *Sire Degreveant*, and *Syr Ysambrace* — were from a manuscript in the Library of Lincoln Cathedral. These tales, which Morris greatly admired, were collected and translated from the Norman by Robert Thornton of East Newton about 1440. There were also octavo editions of More's *Utopia*, Cavendish's *Life of Wolsey*, Ruskin *On the Nature of the Gothic*, and Oliver Wardrop's translation from the Georgian or Orbeliani's *Book of Wisdom and Lies*.

Francesca, Lady Wilde's translation of *Sidonia the Sorceress* by William Meinhold was printed in a fine quarto edition. Finally there were three books from religious manuscripts—*Psalmi Penitentiales*, *Epistola de Contemptu Mundi*, and *Laudes Beatae Mariae Virginis*.

It was unfortunate that the Kelmscott press was a project so close to the end of the life of William Morris, for had he lived another ten years the experience he gained and the success that it enjoyed would have enabled him to complete plans for three great works in folio which he had in view — Froissart's *Chronicles* in 2 volumes, Shakespeare, and the Bible. It was his intention that these would be even more magnificent than the Chaucer.

At the present time the writings of Morris, both in verse and prose, and the manner of his printing have to some extent lost their appeal. I have no doubt whatever that this is only a passing phase and that in due course they will enjoy a great and permanent revival. The Kelmscott editions were small, most of them 200 to 350 copies. Many copies of these are already in libraries and when the revival comes these volumes will be greatly sought and difficult to purchase. For this reason, and having complete faith in this opinion, I have not hesitated to purchase duplicate and even triplicate copies when the opportunity to obtain them in fine condition has arisen. I hope, therefore, that the Baillieu Library will eventually possess an outstanding collection of these beautiful volumes which a great craftsman and his gifted associates gave to the world in a few short years.

It is fitting that the last words of this brief account of the Kelmscott press should be left to others — to D. B. Updike, a great typographer who was by no means an unqualified admirer of these books: "William Morris was a great printer because he was a great man who printed greatly" — to Dr. Giovanni Marder: "The inspiration provided by William Morris has been a decisive factor in the development of present day typography, even though the results achieved have little connection with the starting-point" — and finally to Morris himself: "I began printing books with the hope of producing some

which would have a definite claim to beauty, while at the same time they should be easy to read and should not dazzle the eye, or trouble the intellect of the reader by eccentricity of form in the letters. I have always been a great admirer of the calligraphy of the Middle Ages, and of the earlier printing which took its place. As to the 15th Century books, I had noticed that they were always beautiful by force of the mere typography, even without added ornament with which so many of them are so lavishly supplied. It was the essence of my undertaking to produce books which it would be a pleasure to look upon as pieces of printing and arrangement of type."

The following books were shown:—

- CICERO. *Opera*. 3 vols. folio.
Venice. Lucius Antonius Giunta. 1534-7.
(A fine early Venetian Roman type)
HARTMAN SCHEDEL. *Chronicon Nurembergense*. Nuremberg. Antonius Koberger. 1493.
(The greatest of the illustrated black-letter incunabula, and one which was used by Morris in the design of the "Troy" and "Chaucer" types).

and the following examples from the Kelmscott Press:—

- W. MORRIS: *The Story of the Glittering Plain*. Small quarto Golden type. Stiff vellum.
(The first book published).
W. MORRIS: *Poems by the Way*. Small quarto. Golden type. Stiff vellum.
(The second book and the first printed in two colours).
W. S. BLUNT: *Love Lyrics and Songs of Proteus*. Small quarto. Golden type. Stiff vellum.
(The third book and the only one printed with the initials in red).
JACOBUS DE VORAGINE: *The Golden Legend*. Translated by William Caxton. Edited by F. S. Ellis. 3 vols. large quarto. Golden type. Quarter Holland.
(The first large quarto).
RAOUL LEFEVRE: *The Recuyell of the Histories of Troye*. Translated by William Caxton. Edited by H. Halliday-Sparling. 3 vols. in two large quarto. Troy type. Limp vellum.
(The first book in Troy type).

WILLIAM MORRIS: *The Well at the World's End*. Large quarto. Chaucer type. Limp vellum.

(An example of a book printed in two columns in Chaucer type. Four illustrations by Burne-Jones).

WILLIAM MORRIS: *The Earthly Paradise*. 8 vols. med. quarto. Golden type. Limp vellum.

(The first book in this format and using the paper with the "apple" watermark).

Laudes Beatae Mariae Virginis — Latin poems from a psalter written in England about 1220.

Large quarto. Troy type. Quarter Holland.

(One of two books that were printed in three colours, black, red and blue).

Sire Degrevevaunt — edited by F. S. Ellis. 8vo. Chaucer type, Quarter Holland.

(One of the three tales translated from the Norman by Robert Thornton about 1440).

REFERENCES

J. W. Mackail: *The Life of William Morris*. 2 vols. London, 1899.

H. Halliday-Sparling: *The Kelmscott Press and William Morris, Master Craftsman*. London, 1924.

Ronald Briggs (Editor): *The Typographical Adventure of William Morris*. An exhibition arranged by the William Morris Society. 1957. London. The Chiswick Press. 1957.

Board of Examination

The Board of Examination met in Melbourne from 9.30 a.m. - 10.00 p.m. on Thursday and Friday, 17th and 18th August, and dealt with a number of topics of considerable significance. As a result of the meeting, and of relevant decisions by General Council on those items referred to it by the Board in accordance with the Constitution and By-laws, the matters which follow are now an established part of Association policy.

Preliminary Examination Discontinued

The Board gave thorough consideration to the need for examinations either below or parallel with the professional examinations, but designed for non-professional or clerical officers. It decided unanimously that it is not in the interests of the Association to provide such examinations, and it recommended that the Preliminary (or Elementary) Examination should be discontinued. This recommendation was approved by General Council, and therefore in 1962 and future years the only examination (apart from that for the Diploma) will be the Registration Examination.

Registration Certificate in Archives

The Board's proposal that there be a separate Registration Certificate in Archives has been approved in principle by General Council. The examination requirements

for this Certificate will be nine papers from the Registration syllabus, papers 1-4 and 14-16 being compulsory.

The necessary Regulations will be published as soon as possible.

The introduction of this Certificate is an important step in the history of the Association and in the history of the archives profession in this country.

The Board's recommendation was made because it believes that while Archives and librarianship have some common ground, Archives is a distinct study and not a special branch of librarianship. The Registration Certificate in Archives is not a specialist certificate in librarianship.

The University of New South Wales School of Librarianship and Professional Membership

In accordance with Section 4.7 of the Constitution, General Council has resolved that it "approves the proposal of the Board of Examination that a person who:

1. has fulfilled the requirements of Regulation 1, and
2. has had three years' experience and/or training in librarianship to the satisfaction of the Board, and
3. has successfully completed the prescribed course of lectures and practical work in librarianship at the

School of Librarianship of the University of New South Wales may be elected to Professional Membership in the Library Association of Australia.

Extract from Regulations and Syllabus

The *Regulations and Syllabus* published in the *Australian Library Journal* for January, 1961 have been further revised, and will be incorporated in the 1962 *Handbook*. The revised section dealing with transition candidates is published here to assist them in planning their studies.

TRANSITION

A. Candidates who passed the Preliminary Examination in 1961 or earlier.

These candidates are exempted from Papers 1-3, and may not sit for any papers from 1-3 to complete Registration Examination requirements.

B. Candidates who passed in a paper or papers in the Registration Examination in 1961 or earlier.

These candidates are exempted from the same number of papers in the current Syllabus, subject to the following conditions:—

- (i) To avoid duplication of subject matter:

Candidates who passed in 1961 or earlier in	May not take
PAPER	PAPER
R1	6
R2	7

R3	(no restriction)
R4A	5A
R4B	5A
R4C	5B
R5A-H	5C
R5I	12
R6	10
R7	(no restriction)
R8	11
R9	14
R10	13

- (ii) The only compulsory papers for these candidates are 6, Cataloguing and Classification, A, and 7, Cataloguing and Classification, B, both of which must be passed by candidates who did not pass both R1 and R2 in 1961 or earlier.

Candidates who did not pass R1 must take 6.

Candidates who did not pass R2 must take 7.

- (iii) Any candidate who passed in 1961 or earlier in a paper or papers in the Registration Examination not covered by B (i) and B (ii) will have his application considered individually as a special case by the Board of Examination.

- (iv) Any candidate who, having been exempted from the Preliminary Examination, passed in 1961 or earlier in a paper or papers in the Registration Examination, may not sit for any papers from 1-3 to complete the Registration Examination requirements.

BANNED BOOKS

The General Council has resolved to protest to the Minister for Customs against the banning of "Lady Chatterley's Lover", "The Trial of Lady Chatterley", "Borstal Boy" and "Lolita".

The Council has also appointed a Committee to advise General Council from time to time on the banning of books by Australian Governments and in particular which bans it should oppose. The Members of the Committee are Professor W. G. K. Duncan (Convener) and Mr. W. G. Buick.

British University Libraries

First Impressions; and some Second Thoughts

HARRISON BRYAN, M.A.

James Forsyth Librarian, University of Queensland

This article records, at some distance, impressions gained of British University Libraries, during a visit to Great Britain on study-leave from July, 1957, to April, 1958.

It may seem somewhat peculiar to be writing so long after the event. I should hasten to say that this is not merely the caution of one whose academic training has been in History. Much of the material contained herein, and indeed my whole treatment of it, has been before at least some members of the Association for quite some time in another connection. Chief Librarians of Australian Universities, too, and others who enquired before the supply was exhausted did receive soon after my return from overseas copies of my official report to the University, a fairly lengthy document which, one presumes, may have found its way into some of the libraries concerned.

For any one who would like to read all about it, a thesis of some size entitled *A Critical Survey of British University libraries and librarianship* is now, I should imagine, in the archives of the Association.

University people going overseas on what many of the less-favoured must be unable to resist thinking are nice regular holidays may be divided broadly into two categories; the "lookers" and the "workers". I was a "looker".

It would be inaccurate in my own case, and improper of me to presume to suggest of others, that this classification infers that no effort is involved in "looking" and perhaps that there is noticeably less return to one's University from it than from "working". Nevertheless there are, clearly, these two separate types of study leave.

The "worker" proceeds to London, or to Oxford, or perhaps to Washington D.C. and seats himself at the foot of some acknowledged master in his particular discipline. Or, or perhaps also, he buries himself in the B.M. or the Bodleian or the L.C. and ferrets busily among those unique source materials whose lack in Australia had been so frustrating his scholarship. The return to his University of all this is clearly to be seen in increased and broadened mastery of subject; the return to the member may vary from a highly commended short notice or two in an incredibly specialized journal to a brand-new Ph.D. or even a promotion. All of which is certainly some kind of compensation for the virtual bankruptcy to which, despite increasingly generous travel grants, such a proceeding brings one, at least in some Universities.

The "looker", on the other hand, not infrequently a Head of Department whose seniority and experience appear to have led him beyond active research and perhaps even beyond active teaching, tends towards a much more peripatetic pattern. His formal programme makes great play with such phrases as "seeing at first hand the latest developments in" (anything from atomic reactors to the design of first year botany laboratories) and "renewing valuable contacts" (one hopes only with academic associates) and even "enjoying the stimulation of new thinking". Of this kind of study-leave activity which, as a practitioner, I must very soon start to defend, I cannot resist saying finally that it presents two major differences from "working"—it costs even more and it brings greater immediate returns in the form of enhanced opportunities for (quite) incidental sight-seeing.

I started with every intention of being at least 50% "worker". My nice, approved, programme envisaged three months studying decentralization in University libraries, particularly in London and three months solid poring over seventeenth century printed books, largely in Cambridge; the better to equip myself for teaching analytical bibliography to students of English literature. Almost as an after-thought I was formally commissioned, further, by my Library Committee to report on the problem of distributing the library book vote, about which I had been fulminating for some years. I might say of this last that I did report, and I still fulminate.

As time went on, however, even before I left Australia, it became clear that there would have to be some drastic reorganization of this basic plan. In particular, I developed a growing conviction that I would gather a very misleading view of British University libraries if I restricted my attention to the English equivalent of the "Ivy-League"—Oxford, Cambridge and London.

This conviction was strengthened by the treatment, which perhaps in part it deserved, accorded to reasonably searching questionnaires which I sent ahead of me to all the University and College Libraries I could find listed in the *Commonwealth Universities Year-book*. There were 105 of these libraries enumerated and perhaps you will bear with a few statistics to illustrate the reaction of their librarians:—

Table A
QUESTIONNAIRE DISTRIBUTED TO
BRITISH UNIVERSITY AND
COLLEGE LIBRARIES

Returned complete	35
Acknowledged or returned in part	21
Ignored	49
	105

This was a dismal enough result in all conscience. If, however, for reasons of undue specialization, one removed from one's list 50 Oxford and Cambridge College libraries and 18 odd institutions of a fairly exotic character the figures look rather better;

Table B
QUESTIONNAIRE DISTRIBUTED TO
BRITISH UNIVERSITY
LIBRARIES

Returned complete	20
Acknowledged or returned in part	6
Ignored	11
	37

What were the conclusions to be drawn from Table B? Obviously, if I wanted to know much about eleven particularly important University libraries, I had better go and look at them myself. In addition, however, a little further analysis of the table, with the assistance of the latest available *University Grants Committee Return*, showed that much greater interest had been demonstrated in my project by the small and medium-sized University libraries than by the "big boys". This point, illustrated in Table C, fortified me in my determination to go off the beaten track of visits by overseas librarians and see how the problems with which I was familiar were being dealt with by libraries of a size or age comparable with that of my own or by those to whose size we could and should reasonably aspire. Table C.

Table C
QUESTIONNAIRE DISTRIBUTED TO
BRITISH UNIVERSITY
LIBRARIES

Bookstock in volumes	No. of libraries	Returned complete	Ack. or part. ret.	Ignored
500,000+	7	1	2	4
200-500,000	10	7	2	1
100-200,000	13	8	1	4
100,000—	7	4	1	2
TOTAL	37	20	6	11

By and large, as you can see, the "name" libraries preserved a fairly chilly silence. I must say that I do appreciate the nuisance value of questionnaires. I am sure also that many librarians were right in pointing out, at some length, why their particular institutions were so individual that they could not fit completely into the pattern of my enquiries. Nevertheless I still find it difficult to believe that at least

many of the basic questions I was pursuing could not be answered immediately by librarians who must provide the same kind of information over and over again, though perhaps at a more respectable interval of time, to one official or society publication or another.

Given the need, then, to do much visiting, I came almost inevitably to the decision to see all the libraries I could and certainly the 37 covered by Table B. In the final outcome, I did miss one of these, Queen's College Library, Belfast, but was able, on the other hand, to take in many of the more specialized institutions covered by Table A. In all I managed to visit eighty-six libraries.

Some may scoff at the idea of attempting to criticize and certainly to generalize on the basis of visits which, in many cases, were only of a few hours' duration. I had thought about this, as you might imagine, but very soon after the commencement of my travels I came to the conclusion that one can see as much in a day as far as forming a general impression is concerned, as in a week. To do the job properly may well require a month in each library, but since time precludes this, do not, I beg of you, sneer at the one day visit. It does require some preparation, of course, to be effective. The questionnaire method, as we have seen, takes one part of the way. This must be supported by reading as much as possible beforehand on the library next on the agenda and losing no opportunity of discussing any library with any librarian any where in hope that he may have something to say—that can be checked.

It is very proper to report also that once one gets beyond a certain reserve which some British University librarians seem to feel is required by the importance of their office, one finds them mostly charming, cooperative, and communicative. They may, and in a large number of cases will, insist on a formal appointment. (Do not make the mistake of driving practically from one end of the county to the other before taking this precaution. Even incidental "sight-seeing" fails to compensate for the resulting frustration!) Some indeed "play" even harder to get, but if you

can once land them they will, in time bare their very souls to you; neither glossing over their libraries' imperfections, nor consciously over-rating their achievements. And if at least some are guilty of a fair measure of self-delusion, I am sure they are genuinely and delightfully unaware of it.

Before essaying, librarian-like, a proper classification of British University libraries, let me venture a few general remarks. An Australian cannot fail to be impressed not only by the number of Universities of Great Britain but also by their variety. This first impression is brought about largely by the small area of the country. There are, in fact, more Universities in Australia than in Great Britain, proportionate to population. From the library point of view, however, the greater geographical density of Universities in Great Britain is a very real factor. The point about variety will be treated more fully later.

Another important difference from the majority of Australian Universities is the universal operation of restrictive enrolment policies in Great Britain. This has two effects. First, since the great majority of aspiring students will not be able to secure places in the University of their first choice, there is much less identification of the student body with the actual locale of the University—Londoners do courses at Liverpool and Yorkshiremen travel to Devon. Secondly, since numbers are kept down and quality up, the normal course in Britain tends to be an Honours course. There is nothing like the same library pressure exerted by huge pass course enrolments that now threatens to overwhelm us in Australia but, in its place, there are, at least in theory, more intensive research demands made of British University libraries.

Another important difference from what seems a well-developed pattern in Australia is that far fewer individual British Universities attempt to be self-sufficient. Only a handful of the 37 libraries mentioned has to provide service across the subject area say of Queensland's eleven Faculties. Only a minority have the expensive pro-

fessional schools, medicine in particular, to cope with.

Finally, British Universities, even the newer foundations, tend to be more residential in character than most Australian Universities. Quite apart from the college-based institutions there is an active attempt everywhere to build up the residential percentage of students, a trend which is influenced in part by the non-local character of student populations noted earlier. There is, further, an endeavour to promote communal life and spirit by such devices as compulsory meals "in Hall", even in non-residential Universities.

Each of these factors has obvious library repercussions. The combination of them produces a flavour of library use in the "average" British University that differs considerably from that in Australia. The actual University library provision made in the older country is also affected to a great extent by the existence of other libraries. In the first place the highly developed public library system allows the Universities to postulate library awareness and library skill on the part of their students. In the second place the University librarian has quite enormous resources in national, special and public reference libraries to draw upon. In the third place,

this supplementary material is intensively organized for exploitation through a framework of inter-library co-operation that comprehends actual tools of use as well as mere goodwill.

Proceeding now to actual British University libraries we find that, by and large, they fall into the same major groups as the Universities themselves. Thus one can distinguish: The Ancient Foundations ("Oxbridge" to use Bruce Truscott's phrase); The Scottish Variant; London Particular; the Big Four (in the provinces); The Lesser Five (likewise); The Welsh Colleges; and the Newcomers ("Reddest Brick" if you like).

Since it is impossible to substantiate in detail and in succession the comparison and criticisms made in a short article, Table D has been included to provide at least a statistical base to which the reader may refer. It lists in order of size (at 1.7.57 for British and 31.12.57 for Australian libraries) the thirty-six major British Universities libraries visited and the ten Australian University libraries then existing. The figures are taken or calculated on the British side from successive Returns of the University Grants Commission and on the Australian from figures circulated by Australian University Chief librarians.

Table D
BRITISH AND AUSTRALIAN UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

LIBRARY	Size at 1/7/57 or 31/12/57 (x 1,000 v.)	Accessions 1956/7 or 1957 (x 1,000 v.)	Total Expend. (x £ 1,000)	Non-Salary Expend. (x £ 1,000)	% Expend. on Salaries	% Total Univ. Exp.
Oxford	2,532	10	236	110	53	8.8
Cambridge	2,426	152?	150	86	47	3.0
Edinburgh	690	34	77	35	55	4.1
London	660	20	66	23	63	5.5
St. Andrews	563	15	37	21	43	4.4
Manchester	523	14	75	43	43	4.1
Birmingham	492	18	56	28	50	1.8
Glasgow	470	11	62	33	47	3.3
Univ. Coll. (Lond.)	460	—169?	52	25	52	3.8
Leeds	413	13	54	28	46	3.1
Sydney	403	17	54	22	60	?
Lond. Sch. Econ.	381	10	51	19	63	9.7
Liverpool	370	16	54	27	50	3.5
Aberdeen	343	5	34	17	50	4.4
Melbourne	234	10	66	27	59	3.2
N. Wales	232	4	15	8	47	4.3

Bristol	223	7	33	16	52	1.2
Adelaide	222	10	42	(22)	(48)	(7)
Newcastle	216	8	29	13	55	2.3
Sheffield	215	6	31	17	45	3.0
N. Staffordshire	186	6	17	10	41	6.9
King's Coll. (Lond.)	184	6	22	11	50	3.3
Durham	183	—11	25	13	48	6.5
Nottingham	180	8	34	19	44	3.7
Queensland	161	13	41	22	47	4.0
Cardiff	150	4	19	9	43	3.9
West Australia	147	9	32	20	36	?
Reading	145	6	26	12	54	2.9
Hull	136	2	21	11	50	5.7
Univ. Coll. (Wales)	132	3	13	7	46	2.9
Aust. Nat. Univ.	130	8	38	(21)	(45)	?
Southampton	119	7	23	13	44	5.6
Leicester	114	7	15	7	53	5.4
Bedford Coll.	111	5	18	10	44	5.5
Exeter	110	7	16	10	38	5.1
Tasmania	95	5	21	11	50	7.0
Swansea	83	4	15	7	53	4.5
New South Wales	82	12	57	28	50	?
Birkbeck Coll.	68	3	12	5	58	3.7
Q. Mary Coll.	59	2	11	5	55	2.7
New England	51	12	22	10	56	?
Roy. Holloway Coll.	49	1	7	4	43	4.2
Westfield College	41	1	5	3	60	5.8
Canberra	41	8	15	11	30	?
Wye College	12	1	3	1	67	2.1
Q. Elizabeth Coll.	11	.5	3	2	34	2.3
English Average	—	—	—	—	51	3.9
Australian Average	—	—	—	—	47	(5.0)

The Bodleian at Oxford and, to a lesser extent probably, the Cambridge University Library are well-known even to non-University librarians. Their position as national libraries clearly singles them out from their fellows. Even more important, perhaps, is their role in emphasizing the traditional central position of the library in the University. Paradoxically enough the very wealth of their resources which has made them indispensable to the scholar has led them inevitably beyond the normal undergraduate.

In each of the Universities concerned there exists an enormous complex of supplementary libraries. In both Oxford and Cambridge there are libraries in the constituent colleges, some of venerable antiquity and immense bibliographic riches. They vary all the way from neglected and mouldering monuments through valuable

collections of considerable speciality to more mundane endeavours to assist the ordinary student.

At Cambridge there is a surprising number of well-developed and completely independent Department libraries which are much used by the undergraduate. At Oxford the Bodleian itself, which is organized as a group of libraries rather than a single collection, makes special provision in the Radcliffe Camera for undergraduate use. Here too, however, there are important growing "subject" libraries outside the University library.

Neither of the "Greystone Giants" could be recommended as models of up-to-date processing. It would be easy to sneer at this and quite possible to indicate apparently remediable faults. One must concede, however, the hopelessness of any

thorough "modernization" in terms of British University finance and pay tribute to the genuine effort made to give service with what are all too often extremely inefficient tools.

The Scottish Universities offer an interesting variation on the Oxbridge pattern. This is seen principally in the lessened effectiveness of college libraries and so greater emphasis on Main Library use by the student body. An expression of this is the separate undergraduate Reading Room at Glasgow, though this is far from being a Scottish Lamont.

It is not always realized that the Scottish libraries, too, are of considerable antiquity and have considerable resources. Edinburgh for instance, rates next to Oxford and Cambridge in size of book-stock and even Aberdeen, smallest of the four, is comparable in size with Fisher. There is a considerable dead weight of the past in some of the libraries, but St. Andrews has been completely overhauled including re-classification, at the time, of more than 200,000 volumes.

The University library picture in London is one of immense complexity. There is, first, the University of London library, fourth University library in size in the Kingdom; that is to say half as big again as any we have in Australia. In addition, however, there are College libraries of a development and use quite in excess of that found at Oxbridge. In many ways this reflects the somewhat more tenuous cohesion of the University as such. Certainly as far as University College is concerned one finds the two libraries almost literally side by side and *pari passu*, by and large, as to resources. The University library is used to a considerable extent by students, but perhaps rather as a supplement to the college libraries than the reverse. Paradoxically enough, the more these libraries are in need of supplementing the further away they are from the Senate House, so that, while the student of University College can use, in effect, either or both of two collections of mouth-watering comprehensiveness, the unfortunate undergraduate at Wye College in Kent will complete his course with an on

the spot collection of only 11,000 or so volumes.

As well as the University and college libraries there are more than a dozen libraries maintained by the various University Institutes, many of which share the same main building as houses the University library. Some of these are of considerable size and value. The Institute for Historical Research, for instance, boasts a collection as large as the average Australian University library.

This vast complex of libraries seems, to the onlooker, to offer considerable scope for a measure of rationalization, if only as far as some processing services are concerned.

The largest British University libraries, the Greystone Group and to a lesser extent the Scottish four, and the larger London libraries achieve predominance by very size, by wealth of resources going back over the centuries that enables many to "live off their fat", and by an assured intake from "copyright" deposit or from the successive worth-while donations that a great library attracts. It is in the provinces, however, that one finds the real vigour of growth.

The Big Four libraries; Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds and Liverpool, already boast collections of a size and calibre that seem at least adequate for a real University. In these Universities one found a feeling of library confidence based on the comfortable assurance that practically any line of research could at least be initiated with the materials on the spot. Measures of quantity may in themselves be misleading but there is significance in the fact that the libraries of this group have all attained or are in sight of the half million mark and even in 1955/6 were increasing by 10-20,000 volumes per year.

It is also no coincidence that in each case the library occupies that assured place in the University community the outward manifestations of which are seen in such matters as the Librarian's status, the distribution of the book vote and the housing and location of the library itself.

With the Lesser Five—Durham, Bristol, Sheffield, King's College (Newcastle-upon-Tyne) and Nottingham—the librarian of the average Australian University library finds at last collections of the size to which he is accustomed. On balance, it must be said immediately, Australian University libraries of a similar class are better provided for, better run, and certainly no worse housed. They will very much sooner approach adequacy.

At the time of my visit the average size of the Lesser Five was less than 200,000 volumes and average accessions about 8,000 giving a then holding of approximately 82 books per enrolled student. It seemed unlikely that any except Newcastle and Durham (because of its long history and narrow scope) could claim any substantial research potential; far less any real current increase in it.

If one can generalize that 500,000 volumes is a nice working minimum size for a University library, one can also suggest that the "dangerous age" for such libraries comes at about the 200,000 mark when their stock is just sufficiently adequate to encourage demands which are far beyond their scope.

The University of Wales provides an even less satisfactory picture, with the constituent colleges, which are to all intents regional Universities, providing libraries ranging from 79,000 to 228,000 volumes but with accession rates that can hardly claim to be adequate even for the restricted subject fields each undertakes.

With the newest Universities—Reading, Southampton, Hull, Exeter, Leicester and North Staffordshire—one finds again a situation at least of promise. Again speaking only quantitatively, although the collections are small they are vigorously administered and are being increased at rates which, though still inadequate, are already exceeding those of the Welsh group and, in some cases, their senior sisters of the Lesser Five.

In a brief survey it is impossible to do more than hint at the general picture of these groups of libraries but, in addition to their group characteristics, the individuality of British University libraries is

a notable feature. As perhaps one might expect in a book-rich country one finds few libraries even of the most moderate size without well-developed specialities and substantial rare book holdings. Leicester, for instance, with a very modest 100,000 volumes, boasts an outstanding collection on transport history.

Something should be said of library administration generally and of processing in particular. Apart from the large, old, collections which have understandable problems, University libraries in Great Britain exhibit on the whole a very conservative approach. The standard catalogue, for instance, is restricted to an author element. All too frequently this may be supplemented by an un-indexed shelf-list. Physically there are several printed catalogues, a number on slips, and several in sheaf form (including two deliberately established in recent years).

Reader guidance and reference work, too, tends to emphasize self-help to a degree that at least some Australian libraries have found stultifying.

As to staff, it is an over-statement—but only just—to say that British University librarians stand aloof from the Library Association and that as a result and with fault on both sides, the library assistant in a British University library is all too often over-qualified academically and under-qualified professionally for his particular task.

British University libraries are not well housed, by and large. Of thirty-six libraries to which special attention was paid (see Table B) twelve are housed in buildings designed for other purposes. Of the balance, one occupies a former public library building (inelegantly referred to as the "Goldfish Bowl") and only ten enjoy buildings as recently erected as 1935. On the other side of the picture there were, at the time of my visit, nine libraries whose buildings boasted extensive planned additions and work was in progress or imminent on two large new buildings, two smaller ones and two major re-modellings.

Too many of the "recent" buildings, as so often, have secured monumentality at

the expense of function—in particular the much-vaunted Cambridge building, the huge circular Brotherton library at Leeds and, sadly enough, the newest of all at Sheffield. One at least, the Harold Cohen Library, at Liverpool, has failed to achieve either; but won an architectural prize. A most unfortunate feature has been a marked tendency to let retiring librarians design new buildings in their last years and often carry construction to an advanced stage before presenting the irrevocable results to their unfortunate successors.

There is much that an Australian librarian can learn from a country where the particular branch of his profession has been practised with distinction for centuries. No one who looks seriously at British University libraries can fail to come away impressed with the richness of resources of the better libraries and with the scholarship and professional skill of the better librarians. Nor can he fail to admire the genuine spirit of service which enables so many British librarians to surmount the obstacles of inadequate accommodation, ungenerous financial provision and an immovable mass of antiquated procedures. Above all, perhaps, he cannot fail to recognize and admire the general and well-justified acceptance of the British University librarian by his academic colleagues and his successful maintenance of the central position of the library in the University.

But he would be a stupidly uncritical student if he did not come back to Aus-

tralia with the realization that, weight for age, so to speak, Australian Universities are already being provided with better libraries for their staff and students than are those in Great Britain. Already the smaller Australian libraries are being supported on a scale that can be matched only by much older and large counter-parts in Great Britain. Australian libraries significantly devote far more attention to periodicals than do their British counterparts and Australian librarians are more receptive to (and better able to take advantage of) modern trends in librarianship.

There is, of course, no reason for complacency about this situation. All things are relative and no Australian University library is yet adequate to its task—a task complicated beyond all measure above that of the British library. Far from book supplies, with no long history of collecting behind his basic stock and no national attunement to libraries to stimulate worthwhile donation, the Australian University librarian has to face the enormous problem of creating resources for research, practically independent of outside help. He has to do this, moreover, under the constant "cash and carry" pressure of enormous pass classes such as the English librarian has never dreamed of.

He has to do all this amidst an explosive expansion of Universities which at the same time that it requires urgently that he complete his task, provides enormous competition for the limited funds available.

COMMITTEE ON ARCHIVISTS

General Council has appointed a Committee to discuss with archivists who are not members of the Association the areas which are common to librarians and archivists and the ways in which these archivists might with advantage participate in Association activities as members.

Members of the committee are: The President, Mr. A. L. Johnson, Miss W. Radford, Mr. R. Sharman and the Chairman of the Board of Examination.

THOSE ELUSIVE ASSOCIATION PUBLICATIONS

Members of the Library Association of Australia who have anything to do with Association publications frequently lament the fact that librarians do not set a good example in the preservation of the publications of their own Branches and Sections. In the past Publication Committees have tried to collect all these publications, but without success.

After considerable discussion the General Council decided to appoint a PUBLICATIONS INQUIRY COMMITTEE. The members of this Committee are: Mr. D. H. Borchardt (Convener), Mr. A. E. Browning, Mr. K. J. Ling, Miss Irene McNamara.

The Committee has two basic tasks. **FIRSTLY** it will investigate and report on the need and provision, sale and distribution of publications for and by the Association and consider and report on the need for and possibility of providing Association funds for the publication of research work; **SECONDLY** it will ask the Library Association of Australia, its Branches and Sections, to supply a copy of every current and future publication to Mr. D. H. Borchardt, Librarian of the University of Tasmania. Mr. Borchardt will maintain a collection of these publications on behalf of the Association.

So PLEASE SEND A COPY OF EVERY NEWSLETTER, JOURNAL, LEAFLET AND BOOK PUBLISHED BY YOUR BRANCH OR SECTION TO MR. BORCHARDT.

These publications must be preserved not only because they contain information about Australian libraries and librarianship, but also because they are essential source material for the writers of Association and library histories.

CHANGE IN SUBSCRIPTION FEES

With the alteration in the examinations and the fact that the first examinations will now be held in November of each year the General Council decided to decrease the period during which subscriptions for new members were waived. From 1962 persons joining the Association between July 1st and September 30th will, through an amendment to By-law 3.7, be charged half of a full year's subscription.

THE ROYAL CHARTER AND THE CONSTITUTION COMMITTEE

If the Royal Charter is approved it may be granted to the Association late in 1962. In anticipation of this the General Council has appointed a Constitution Committee with the following functions:—

1. To study and report on the likely effects of the proposed Royal Charter in operation and in all respects affecting the By-laws and formal administration of the Association, as well as the constitution and functioning of subordinate bodies.
2. To consider what Regulations and Resolutions should be made and passed by the first General Council of the incorporated Association to make the Charter and By-laws fully effective and further to submit suggested drafts except in relation to matters requiring recommendation by the Board.
3. To assist the Board of Examination in the formal drafting of regulations but only upon the request of the Board.
4. To collect and examine the existing constitutions of all Branches, Groups, Sections and Divisions with the object of advising General Council and these bodies what amendments should be made before they are approved by the first General Council under the proposed By-laws.
5. To deal with any other matters referred to it by General Council.

Members of the Committee are: Mr. Athol Johnson (Convener), Mr. G. D. Richardson, Miss Thurlus Thomas.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF NEW SOUTH WALES

THE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The Public Library of New South Wales will provide in 1962 a course of lectures relating to the syllabus of the first three papers of the new Registration Examination of the Library Association of Australia.

The course will be an evening course and will extend over three terms of ten weeks each. Admission to it will be open only to graduates and to students who are qualified for matriculation at an Australian university.

Applications to attend the course should be made on forms available from the Public Library in January, 1962. The closing date for all applications will be 5th February, 1962.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES

Senior Librarian

The University invites applications for appointment to the position of Senior Librarian (Cataloguing) in the University Library:

Salary: £1,733 - £1,793 male
£1,655 - £1,715 female

Commencing salary according to qualifications and experience.

Applicants must be university graduates and registered librarians with experience in cataloguing.

The Library has a divided alphabetical catalogue, with specific entry and uses the Dewey Decimal Classification. Duties include supervision and direction of cataloguing and classifying and staff training.

Applications should be forwarded in an envelope marked "University Appointment", to the Appointments Section, Box 1, Post Office, Kensington, N.S.W., before 11th December, 1961.

J. O. A. BOURKE,
Bursar.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES LECTURER/SENIOR LECTURER IN LIBRARIANSHIP

The University of New South Wales invites applications for appointment to the position of Lecturer or Senior Lecturer in Librarianship.

Salary:

Lecturer £1779 range £2484 per annum
Senior Lecturer £2599 range £3049 per annum

Commencing salary will be determined by qualifications and experience.

Applicants should possess an honours degree or equivalent qualifications and should preferably have a higher degree. They must possess recognized qualifications in librarianship and have a thorough knowledge of dictionary catalogue and decimal classification practice. Applicants must be qualified by previous academic or library experience to assist in the administration of the school and to lecture and conduct seminars at a postgraduate level in some subjects such as cataloguing and classification, reference work, and library administration.

Applicants should state specialisations.

Applications should be forwarded in an envelope marked "University Appointment", to the Appointments Section, Box 1, Post Office, Kensington, N.S.W., before 11th December, 1961.

J. O. A. BOURKE, Bursar.

Best . . . Biggest . . . Biennial

A report by several members of the Tasmanian Branch

There can be, there is, no doubt about it: the 11th Biennial Conference of the Library Association of Australia has been an unqualified success! Organized by Graeme Macfarlan and Barrett Reid (in association with a strong committee of dedicated colleagues), over 800 librarians from all parts of the Commonwealth gathered for 3 days in the grounds of the University of Melbourne to read papers, to talk and to discuss, and to drink thousands of cups of tea in between some other beverages on other occasions. Even the weather appeared to be under control except for one very brief shower.

Thanks to the spaciousness of the University buildings and the luxury of the Baillieu Library there was no feeling of crowding and no painful overflow of bodies trying to listen to a popular speaker. Though some lectures attracted specially large numbers of listeners all but one or two could be seated (had the stragglers been on time they would not only have been polite but would also have been able to sit) and there were no reports of poor acoustics. The plenary sessions, held in the Wilson Hall, adequately filled this fine monumental meeting place.

The mere process of registration brought forth many an exclamation of pleasant surprise at the generous presentation of literature, pamphlets and descriptive notes contained in a useful plastic folder and at the passport-like pocket of guides and invitations—to most a passport to a four-day bibliographic holiday. In addition, a charming spray of gardenias was presented to those female colleagues who were to read papers to the Conference.

Many of our colleagues will remember, above all, the fabulous hospitality of those who were in the last resort, responsible for the running of the Conference: The Government of Victoria, the City of Melbourne, the University of Melbourne, the Victorian Branch of the L.A.A. and the Victorian Divisions of Sections of the

L.A.A. Every one of these threw a party, be it to receive us, to celebrate our presence, to revive us, or to ease the pangs of our departure. In addition most visitors must have been drawn into one private party or another, and the comment of one of our hostesses was perhaps representative of many others: "Fancy me thinking that librarians were a retiring lot." However librarians may be looking upon each other, the public image of our profession has received at least one or two jolts which must have shaken the pedestal of our respectability.

The 11th Conference, like its three predecessors, was organized on the working paper system. The opening address by the President, Prof. W. G. K. Duncan, on *A librarian's first loyalty*, was followed by a morning of plenary sessions on matters concerning the Association as a whole. A day of sectional meetings was succeeded by a half day of all sorts of cross-sectional simultaneous meetings, not necessarily of plenary interest. The third day was again taken up with plenary sessions, including the Annual General Meeting of the L.A.A., always a rather pointless and somewhat empty affair which every year makes one think of a balloon in the process of deflation: wrinkles and funny noises predominate. All this—and heaven, too—would have represented a heterogeneous collection of unrelated words had the Association not decided to prescribe a theme of which all papers and if possible all talk, were to be harmonious variations. The theme was *Library Resources for the Nation*, particularly appropriate for the year of the Tauber Survey. Indeed, Professor Tauber's progress report submitted as the last address of the Conference, was a fitting conclusion to our efforts.

The general standard of the papers presented was high, and their appearance in print on the last day of the Conference was a fine achievement of the Conference organizers. Except for two or three papers

which reached the editors too late for inclusion, the book with the Conference theme as a title contains all papers read, the Conference programme and a prefatory message from Prof. Tauber.

The reading of papers caused considerable discussion—not at, but between the sessions. There was some criticism of the fact that many papers had been too long to allow time for questions and full discussion within the period allocated. The overall impression was indeed that many papers could well have been circulated before the Conference and that discussion could have been at once more directed and constructively critical. This point may well be considered seriously when the next Conference comes around.

One of the advantages of a conference of this size is the simple one that there is so much to do, so many cross currents of librarianship, that one cannot help but be seduced by the very variety of the papers and the personalities from the loyalty to one's own Section. For that reason it is difficult to disentangle an impression of a Section's programme from the general atmosphere of the Conference, and indeed, it was interesting to find, when one dropped-in on other peoples' meetings, that in essence, they were sharing your own difficulties and tackling your problems.

As regards the Public Libraries Section the sightseeing tour was perhaps the most stimulating part of a stimulating week. The traditional end-of-conference tour of the libraries in the Melbourne district remains the biggest experience for those who are fortunate enough to spend their lives-dealing with the public at "service points". So thank goodness for the printed papers that enabled us to talk, discuss—and see the library world in operation.

The Archives Section met in the classics classroom (chosen by the Conference committee for its dusty photographs of ancient ruins, as a gentle jibe?). This was the first opportunity since the Canberra conference on archives of July 12th this year, for all archivists to get together, and the opening paper, read by Mr. C. A. Burmester of the National Library, re-

emphasized the need expressed in Canberra, for a co-operative spirit between the various collecting bodies.

Methods used in the filing and subsequent processing of particular record groups was the theme of a symposium at which Mr. R. C. Sharman outlined the Queensland Colonial Secretary's Office records, Mr. H. Nunn the holdings of the Public Library of Victoria, and Mr. G. L. Fischer described the First World War records held in Adelaide.

The projected Guide to Pre-Federation Records came under discussion following Mr. P. R. Eldershaw's paper on the principles involved in the compilation of descriptive archival guides. The necessity for uniformity of description was urged and it was agreed that archivists should aim to have this national guide completed if possible by 1970.

The annual meeting of the Archives Section concluded the sessions with a consideration of the publication of "Archives and Manuscripts" and the new examination syllabus.

The University Libraries Section dealt chiefly with two issues: one, the mutual dependence and inter-relationship of State Reference and University Libraries, and two, the use made of books by students and scholars. At the A.G.M. of the Section the possibility of a change of name was discussed, but no change in character was envisaged.

A varied programme was provided for members interested in children's and school librarianship and all meetings were well attended. The topics discussed covered children's librarianship, cataloguing, training and standards of school librarians and adolescent psychology. The short time available for discussion was well used and the more provocative papers drew lively argument. Dr. Elwyn Morey, a child psychologist, gave a stimulating and very valuable talk on the psychology of adolescence. It is unfortunate that her address does not appear among the printed Conference Papers as it is one which would be of interest to many librarians outside the Children's Libraries Section.

Annual meetings of children's sections—and not only Australian ones—have the reputation of going on and on long after meetings of all other sections have peacefully ended. In this respect the 1961 Annual Meeting was exceptional, perhaps because of its canny placement between the last session of the afternoon and the

dinner provided by the Victorian Division in Leitch Hall. Food afforded again the best opportunity for meeting people, informally discussing problems and just talking, and this, it will be generally agreed, is an extremely important part of any conference.

The Australian Library Scene

The Editor has decided to try to revive this section, which was a feature of earlier *Journals*. The response of the Librarians of the larger libraries who have been sending in notes about activities in their institutions has been such as to encourage the view that many other librarians of Australian libraries will respond to the request for news of new departments and services, spectacular growth of existing services, new equipment, library publications, legal and political decisions affecting libraries, etc. News for this section should reach the Editor by the first day of the month preceding the month of publication of the *Journal*.

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF NEW SOUTH WALES

Conferences

The Library took an active part in the various conferences that were held in July and August. The President of the Trustees, the Rt. Hon. H. V. Evatt, and the Principal Librarian attended the Conference on Source Material for Australian Studies which was convened by the Council of the National Library in Canberra on 12th July; the Principal Librarian and Miss J. O. Moore, Assistant to the Head Cataloguer, attended the Seminar on Technical Services conducted by Dr. Tauber in Melbourne on 17th and 18th August; the Principal Librarian represented the Trustees, and the Deputy Chairman of the Library Board of New South Wales, Mr. G. C. Remington, represented the Library Board at the meeting of AACOBS held on 19th August. Many officers attended the general conference of the Library Association of Australia while a number took an active part in it by read-

ing papers or acting as chairman at various sessions. The Head Cataloguer, Miss J. F. Arnot, is attending the International Conference on a Cataloguing Principles, in Paris, as a delegate from the Library Association, while Miss M. N. Siebert, Library Liaison Officer at the New South Wales Government Offices in London, is attending it as an observer from the Public Library of New South Wales and from the Association. Miss Arnot is spending some time abroad apart from attending the Conference.

Exhibitions

It is the policy of the Trustees of the Library to have small exhibitions continually on display in the vestibule of the Public Library building, and to use both the vestibule and the Mitchell and Dixon Galleries for larger exhibitions. An exhibition of travel books under the title "Through British Eyes", which had been arranged by the British Council, had its Australian premiere when it was opened in the Mitchell Galleries on 2nd June by the High Commissioner for the United Kingdom, H. E. Lieut./General Sir William Oliver, at a function presided over by the President of the Trustees. The annual Children's Book Exhibition was opened in the same Galleries on 10th July by Lady Woodward, wife of the Governor of New South Wales. In the vestibule an exhibition was held in July to commemorate the 50th Anniversary of the Foundation of the Royal Australian Navy; this was arranged by Eastern Area Headquarters of the Navy and included a large amount of very important material on naval and cartographic history.

Publications

The Trustees have published *A Catalogue of Memorials by Pedro Fernandez de Quiros 1607-1615*, in the Dixon and Mitchell Libraries. This was mainly the work of Mr. F. M. Dunn of the Dixon Library staff, and was compiled in the course of cataloguing the Quiros Memorials in that library; it is, however, quite an important contribution to the bibliography of the subject. The Trustees are also publishing separately a paper by the Principal Librarian on the history of the Public Library of New South Wales up to about 1910, which was originally read to the Royal Australian Historical Society and which was published in the Society's *Journal and Proceedings* in June, 1961 under the title "The Colony's quest for a national library".

Appointments

Mr. J. Hunt Deacon, F.R.N.S., of Adelaide, has accepted appointment as Honorary Numismatologist to the Library, and Mr. Owen C. Fleming of Sydney has accepted appointment as Assistant Honorary Numismatologist. Mr. Hunt Deacon, who is an outstanding authority on Australasian numismatics, visited the Library earlier in the year and made an extensive and very valuable report on the highly important numismatic collection, numbering well over 5,000 pieces, in the Dixon Library. It is hoped, with the assistance of these two experts, to organize and catalogue this collection so that it may be made readily available to students and be, in part, displayed to the public. The collection contains many unique or rare pieces and is significant evidence of a period of economic history in this region as well as being of special interest to numismatists. The Principal Librarian has been re-appointed by the Trustees of the Library as a Councillor of the National Trust of Australia (N.S.W.).

QUEENSLAND LIBRARIES

Throughout the State, a widening appreciation of the value of libraries is reflected by the steady increase in the number of municipal authorities desirous of providing library services. The total of free libraries in Queensland is now 70.

Of paramount interest during August has been, of course, Conference. The number of those who attended from Queensland is not an accurate guide to the number interested in doing so, since but for the limiting provisions of State and Municipal employers with regard to leave, many more from these libraries would have been able to attend. (Of the 21 who did travel south to the Conference, 13 were from University libraries.)

Municipal Libraries in Brisbane took a leading part in the Children's Book Week display—both the combined display at the City Hall Basement, and individual exhibits at their own libraries. Part of the display was televised this year for the first time.

Two activities at South Brisbane Library which continue to be very popular are play-readings and "Meet the Author" evenings (the latter held in conjunction with the Writers' Guild). In September there will be an Australian Drama Festival, which will include presentations not only by Brisbane amateur dramatic groups but by some from country towns also.

Displays of varied types are also a regular feature, the three most recent being landscapes in watercolour by a Brisbane artist; entries in the *Sunday Mail* children's art competition; and semi-precious stones.

Toowong, the latest municipal library to be opened (of controversial circular design) is proving popular with borrowers. Its pleasant situation is enhanced by the trim little gardens and children's playground in which it is set.

UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND LIBRARY

The continued movement of teaching departments from George Street to St. Lucia is giving the Library the opportunity to improve its accommodation and services in some cases, but endangering standards in others. Collections for the biological sciences, for example, are to be housed in a library which doubles the size of the present Zoology Library, the collections concerned being those of Zoology, Entomology, and Botany. The Agriculture

Library is also housed here, but as this is a temporary arrangement its records are not being integrated into the whole divisional pattern as, say, those of Botany will be. The Biological Sciences Library is to be in a single long room (96' x 26') with a double-tier stack occupying almost two-thirds of the space.

Unfortunately this divisional pattern of service is being broken up, if only temporarily, by a similar transfer in the Faculty of Engineering. The Civil Engineering collection has already been moved to St. Lucia, and the Electrical Engineering collection is to be moved there in a couple of months. These are to be housed separately, and then probably to be given the divided attention of one librarian. Once the Faculty completes its move to St. Lucia the Engineering Library will be re-integrated.

The Columbian Press whose acquisition was announced in *A.L.J.*, April, 1961, has been installed in the Library and plans are in hand for its first production under new management. Some minor repairs have been and are being effected, and type (Caslon) has been acquired. The layout of the type cases has caused some problems, with authorities such as Moxon and Johnson differing, and neither providing for all the sorts (such as fractions) in the fount in hand. It is hoped that a suitably antiquarian solution has been reached, which will be satisfactory for the demonstration of bibliographical problems. A flat-bed press has also been acquired; this lacks such modern gimmicks as magnetized furniture, but will be a useful adjunct to the Columbian.

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Colour slides and microfilms

The Public Library of South Australia has embarked on an extensive programme of microfilming and producing colour slides. The biggest of the microfilm series is that of *The Register*, a newspaper which commenced as the *South Australian Gazette and Colonial Register* which was first issued in London in 1836, six months before the province of South Australia was established. The paper was incorporated

with *The Advertiser* in 1931. The microfilm for the years 1836-1849 is now ready and the remainder is at present being prepared.

The Library has an almost complete collection of works by and about John Gould. The superb plates from three of Gould's works, "The Birds of Australia", "The Birds of New Guinea" and "The Mammals of Australia", have been photographed in colour and 1,183 mounted colour slides of the plates are available.

A series on South Australian shells and of the plates from George French Angus' "South Australia Illustrated" are also available. *News Bulletin*, No. 1 June, 1961 and *List of 35 mm. mounted colour slides available*, will be sent on application.

Some figures

Our Bindery bound a record of 28,169 books during the year ended 30th June. This was considerably in excess of last year's total of 23,000. The Lending Division lent 724,386 books in the same period. These were lent from one location, as we have no branches. Other libraries may lend more throughout a whole system, but if any can challenge our record we would like to know. The figure does not include loans to local libraries.

Local Public Libraries

The Whyalla Public Library was opened by His Excellency, The Governor (Sir Edric Bastyan) on the 12th August. The Librarian, temporarily seconded from the Public Library of South Australia, is Miss June Andersen. The library opened with 6,000 books provided by the Libraries Board of South Australia, and, after the first two weeks, the shelves were almost empty. In the year ended 30th June, the nine libraries, which had at that time been established, lent 350,826 books. Over 5,000 requests were sent to the Public Library of South Australia for books not available in the local libraries. On average, 14 books were lent during the year to each registered borrower and each book was lent eight times. The busiest library was the South Branch of the Elizabeth Public Library (the first library to be subsidized) which lent over 76,000 books during the year.

**BAILLIEU LIBRARY,
UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE**

A binder has been appointed who will repair books, mount maps and prints, make pamphlet boxes and do a limited amount of fine hand binding.

**STATE LIBRARY OF
WESTERN AUSTRALIA**

The next three libraries to be established will be at Coolgardie, Bridgetown and Broomehill.

Among other places where libraries are likely to be started, or a service commenced, this year are: Busselton, Kondinin, Melville, Stock Road, Perth and South Perth.

Mingenew and Dongara are just about to complete their libraries by the addition of a children's section, while Kalamunda and Mount Barker will follow suit later on in the year when their new buildings are ready.

This year's development programme will be by far the largest in the Board's history and reflects the big increase in funds which the Government gave to the Board last year.

A new development in the recording of local history has been made possible by the gift to the Board of a tape recorder by Miss Jean Rogerson. It will be mainly used in the Battye Library or by Battye staff to record personal reminiscences of old identities or people who have played

a prominent part in the history of the State but about whom there are inadequate printed records.

The first such project is already being prepared and will concern the story of one of the State's aviation pioneers.

This is, so far as is known, the first use of the techniques of "oral history" in Australia. A certain amount of such work has been done in America, in a few places, and when Mollie Lukis was in that country on long service leave she investigated how it is best done.

Briefly a project consists of four main points:

- (a) preliminary study of the background by the librarian undertaking the project, mainly to ascertain what is already known and what needs to be found out;
- (b) discussion with the person who is to make the record, followed by recording of his recollections, etc;
- (c) transcription and editing of the tape to form a coherent type script;
- (d) further research to verify facts stated and to place the material in its historical context.

This technique involves a lot of work on the part of the librarian conducting the project, but it is often the only way of preserving for posterity the memories of people who are too busy or disinclined to write out their reminiscences.

CATALOGUING CODE REVISION COMMITTEE

This Committee has been working on the formulation of Australian opinion on the problems raised in the Working Papers for the International Conference on Cataloguing Principles to be held in Paris in October.

When the Australian delegates return from Paris the Committee will present a report on the Conference and may recommend the drawing up of an Australian Cataloguing Code to the General Council. This Code would conform with the principles arrived at in Paris, but would emphasize Australian problems and examples.

The Committee was reappointed with the following members: Dr. A. D. Osborn (Convener), Miss Jean Arnot, Miss Jean Conochie, Mr. C. L. Drake, Mr. I. D. Raymond, Miss Lois Semmens.

Notable Acquisitions by Australian Libraries

In an attempt to improve our knowledge of Australian library resources, to aid inter-library co-operation and to supplement the *Tauber Survey of Australian Library Resources* the Editor invites librarians to send in notes of the acquisition of single volumes and of whole collections which help to build up the research resources of the country. It is hoped to make this section a regular feature of the *Journal* and regular contributions are invited. These contributions should reach the Editor by the first day of the month preceding the month of publication of the *Journal*.

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF NEW SOUTH WALES

An outstanding recent acquisition for the Mitchell Library was the Log of H.M.S. *Dolphin* kept by Captain Samuel Wallis, R.N. on his voyage round the world from 19th June, 1766 to 10th June, 1768. This is in two volumes and is accompanied by a sketch book containing 20 wash drawings of H.M.S. *Dolphin* on the voyage. It was bought at auction in London on 26th June for £4,500 sterling. The log and its accompanying material, which have never been published, provide original evidence of the early development of part of the Pacific and in particular give an account of the discovery of Tahiti and of the first European expedition to the interior of the island. This is a further addition to the already comprehensive collection of historical evidences of the South Pacific in the Mitchell and Dixon Libraries.

Other important Australasian material that has been acquired recently includes further records of the Whitney Pastoral Company presented by Mr. Ewart King; the *Journal* of the voyage made by the ship *Geneva* from Boston to St. Johns thence to Sydney and Calcutta and return to Boston 1853-4; a collection of letters by Baron Sir F. J. H. Mueller to Dr. E. P.

Ramsay, 1862-96; a large collection of letters to Sir Lionel Lindsay from H. J. L. and Mrs. Wright and from Sir Frederick Jordan, presented by Mr. Peter Lindsay from the estate of his father, the late Sir Lionel Lindsay; diaries of George Allen, the first solicitor admitted to practice in New South Wales, and other papers relating to him and his family, presented by Mr. Dundas Allen; and measured drawings of historic buildings executed and presented by Mr. Morton Herman the well-known architectural historian.

The Dixon Galleries have been enriched by the acquisition of 12 drawings of the Malaspina Expedition 1789-94; a collection of glass photographic plates of Noumea; 42 photographs taken in New Caledonia and Tahiti between 1870 and 1880; and E. Sandys' drawings of Port Esperance and a view of Port Moresby. Mr. Rex Rienits has lent for exhibition, an original picture by Janssen and three pictures by William Westall.

The General Reference Department, in addition to its normal substantial purchases, has been given a copy of *Thesauri Morelliani . . . commentaria . . . imperatorum Romanorum numismata*. Amsterdam, 1752, 3 vols. fol., by Mr. Maxwell J. Lawson of Sydney; and a complete set of *Revue des Etudes Rabelaisiennes* in 11 volumes as well as the definitive collected edition of Rabelais, edited by Lefranc, and some other material, by Mr. Peter Lindsay.

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Among the more important items added since the last report was made are the following: *The Nonesuch Dickens; Petronius: A revised Latin Text of the Satyricon. Illustrated by Norman Lindsay*. Lond. Ralph Straus, 1910. No. 23 of 250 copies. An important South Australian item is G. Doeger's *Der Auswanderer nach*

Sudaustriellen. 4th ed. 1849. This is an early manual for German immigrants. It does not appear to be in Ferguson.

UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND LIBRARY

Some of the recent additions to the books stock have been mentioned in issues of *Quill*. Probably the most important development is the gradual building-up of a collection to support a course in the history and culture of India and Pakistan. So far, however, acquisitions have been largely restricted to the undergraduate and teaching level, and it is doubtful whether this, or a smaller programme of collecting Canadian literature, is yet on a scale significant for Australian resources.

But certainly these, and impending orders for several thousands of pounds worth of back runs of periodicals (the exact amount depends on the munificence of the Australian Universities Commission) will be significant additions to Queensland resources. Other reference materials acquired or on order include over fifty bilingual dictionaries and five indexing journals in the field of religion.

SYDNEY UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

Recent interesting acquisitions include a collection of some 40 manuscripts of poems and short stories by Kenneth Seaforth Mackenzie, many of them unpublished. In addition there are about 20 letters to Mackenzie from Hugh McCrae.

An unusual item is a Russian translation of Henry Parkes' *Fifty years in the making of Australian history*, Moscow, 1894.

To the already extensive (by Australian standards) Russian collection an item from the personal library of Alexander III has been added. This is the rare P. N. Batiuskov's *Memorials of Russian antiquities in the western provinces of the empire*. St. Petersburg, 1865-1886. The Fisher has acquired 3 volumes of colour

plates in folio and 1 volume of text. This work was commissioned and published by the order of the Czar.

A distinguished collection of published material pertaining to South East Asia was presented to the library by the Estate of the late Dr. A. H. Hill. This collection includes the following items:

Raffles, Sir Thomas Stamford: *The history of Java*, 2 vols. and 1 vol. plates. London 1830.

Marsden, William: *The history of Sumatra*. London 1784 (and 2 vols. plates).

Stockdale, John: *Sketches civil and military of the Island of Java*. London 1812.

Crawford, John: *History of the Indian archipelago*, 3 vols. Edinburgh 1820.

Newbold, T. J.: *Political and statistical account of the British settlement in the Straits of Malacca*, 2 vols. London 1839.

Thorn, William: *Memoirs of the conquest of Java*. London 1815.

and of the rarer imprints are the following:
Moor, J. H.: *Notices of the Indian archipelago*. Singapore 1837.

and:

Ong-Tae-Hae: *The Chinaman abroad or a desultory account of the Malayan archipelago*. Shanghai 1849.

The original diary of Margaret Miklouho-Maclay whilst she was in St. Petersburg in 1888 was presented to the Fisher Library by her grandson Mr. Paul Maclay.

Margare Miklouho-Maclay was the daughter of Sir John Robertson. She married the Russian anthropologist and explorer Nikolai Miklouho-Maclay when he was in Sydney in the eighties. Miklouho-Maclay explored the North East coast of New Guinea in 1871, returning there on other occasions from his base in Sydney where he consolidated and classified his vast anthropological collection.

Correspondence

Dear Madam,

Mr. Biskup ("A case against library control of archives" *The A.L.J.*, January, 1961) is kind (or perceptive) enough to notice the extent to which my arguments in favour of library control of archives are tentative. I should make it clear that I argue the case only with respect to State archives institutions in Australia, and that I anticipate that a time will come when they, like the Commonwealth Archives Division, will need to be separated from library control, or, if still linked with libraries, then on a vastly different footing from what pertains at present. There is nothing in my argument, for instance, which would preclude the State Library organization being subordinated to the State archives!

However, even if, as Mr. Biskup claims, I have failed to prove my case satisfactorily, yet I still maintain that a connection between archives administration and librarianship in Australia is desirable and even essential. Librarianship is now a well-defined discipline. Its scope is comprehensible, and it is established upon certain well determined lines. The same is not true of archives. Mr. Biskup speaks of the length and variety of my experience in the archives field. An Australian archivist of longer experience than mine has recently agreed with me that the very compass of archives administration as a subject for study cannot yet with any degree of authority be determined.

While this situation lasts, how foolish we would be to cut ourselves off from an allied field of study where this demarcation and definition have been achieved. Librarianship, to me, is the catalyst against which archives keeping as a professional field of study will eventually achieve a status of its own. This does not mean that archivists should adopt library types of approach to their particular *métier*. It is the contact with librarianship, not any attempt to apply to archives the methods of librarianship, that is, in my opinion, of value.

The article I wrote for *The A.L.J.* on this subject was written, of course, before the Board of Examination had brought forward tentative suggestions for the institution of a separate certificate in Archives, in which only an elementary knowledge of library cataloguing and classification would be required of intending archivists. Now these proposals have been made, I am prepared to give them my support, for I believe much can be gained in requiring archivists to know something of the methods used, for instance, in a classification system, different though it be from archives classification. Similarly, though archivists should not be asked to memorize endless cataloguing rules, it would probably be enormously to their benefit to expose themselves to work along lines similarly dictated: lines which require an economy in the use of words, and a consistency in description, neither of which is found in many descriptive media produced by archivists here and abroad.

Archives keeping methods, unlike the methods used in librarianship, cannot be imported from overseas and adopted in the country of importation. Since the Schellenberg visit in 1954, we have tended to try to adopt and adapt American methods, yet these have proved only partially successful. May this not be because American methods themselves have grown up *in vacuo*, so to speak, without the aid of a more rigid and well-defined field of intellectual endeavour to guide them? A study of recent American finding-aids certainly leaves me with the impression that the sort of contributory discipline which I feel is necessary has been lacking. At best, they are eclectic and inconsistent: at worst, formless and almost pointless.

It is true that, without the stimulus of a close association with librarianship, British archives keeping has developed a form and content able to stand it in good stead in the world of scholarship. In Britain, however, the necessary discipline has been exerted from another quarter,

namely the long established schools of History in the universities. It is noteworthy, for instance, that British archivists have a far closer association with the universities than do British librarians. However, the standards and practices adopted in Great Britain for the arrangement and description of archives have been far more easily applicable to Medieval and Renaissance-period documents than to those of the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries, as is only to be expected when disciplines have been exerted through contact with historians who were experts in those earlier periods.

I do not feel that satisfactory methods will be evolved in Australia by our borrowing in bulk from either Britain or the United States. Their experiences will help us, but our own problems need Australian solutions. For the moment, we should remain in a position of close collaboration with librarians, though this relationship might react to our detriment in the matter of salaries and working conditions.

Mr. Biskup considers that the fundamental question is whether archives and archivists can get a better deal within the existing framework. Here, I am inclined to agree with him. When I read (as I did in the same issue of *The A.L.J.* that contained his article) that the Public Library of S.A. is re-organising its staffing arrangements, to make the Chief Archivist subordinate to the head of the Reference Library, I am inclined to share his implied

pessimism. However, in doing this our South Australian friends have embarked on a policy which knows no parallel in the other States, for surely the reverse tendency is in operation in N.S.W., and in Tasmania and Queensland, two States of which I have personal experience, there has never been any suggestion that the State Archivist should be subordinated to a Reference Librarian. While I am sorry to see South Australia's archivists being relegated to a situation more appropriate to that which applied in the early 20th century, I am hopeful that in all other States the claims of archivists to be fittingly recognized will receive encouragement. It was with this in mind that I wrote the article which Mr. Biskup finds so unconvincing.

R. C. SHARMAN.

Dear Madam,

I was disappointed this year with the omission from the Registration Examination Results of the examiners' comments, and also the statistical analysis of the pass and failure rates for each particular paper. For the past few years this information has been published simultaneously with the results. I hope that this year it will be published in a later issue and will appear regularly in future.

Yours faithfully,

JOCELYN STAPLEY,
Malvern, South Aust.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS

At the request of any member, any person or body named by him will be informed that the Association considers that, where the Association's Preliminary Certificate has been required for any purposes of staff grading or salary determination, a pass in three of the subjects in the examination for the Association's Registration Certificate and one year's employment and/or training should be an alternative.

Book Reviews

A modern outline of library classification, by J. Mills. London, Chapman & Hall, 1960. 36/- sterling.

"...a reasonably simple textbook on Library Classification which takes account of the considerable developments which have occurred in the subject in the last 25 years. As is well known, a great deal of this has been due to Dr. Ranganathan, and also, in more recent years, to Mr. B. C. Vickery. As a result of these developments, a coherent theory of library classification has been established in each of its three major departments — in subject analysis, in notation, and in the alphabetic indexing of systematic orders."

So runs the preface to this book. As one who disagrees with almost every word of the foregoing, I find myself leaning over backwards to review this book fairly. If Ranganathan and company have contributed anything to classification at all, I suggest it is confusion. Mills is a representative of a vocal and at present powerful clique in British librarianship, whose influence is to be found in the B.N.B. and in the L.A. examination syllabus. The group are proponents and exponents of synthetic (faceted) classification as set forth by Ranganathan. The whole book is coloured by this view, with hardly a reference to the vast majority of librarians who happen to disagree with the faceted approach.

The book is based on lectures given at the North-Western Polytech, to students studying for the L.A. Registration examination, and I am sorry for them. It covers the theory of library classification, and its practice, and discusses in detail D.C., U.D.C., L.C., S.C., C.C. and B.C. What Mr. Mills has to say about these classifications is accurate and to the point, but his insistence on discussion from the "faceted" point of view becomes tedious. We may be surprised to find that "the total subclasses resulting from the application of a single characteristic is called a Facet", but we will hardly be edified, particularly when we realize that it is called a facet

only by the members of this school, and not by the numerous other writers on classification from Dewey onwards. It is stated in the preface that Ranganathan's jargon is used "when precision of meaning cannot be conveyed by ordinary terms except in prolix and thought-impeding constructions". This does not explain the unambiguous discussions on classification that were conducted prior to Ranganathan.

Facet analysis and faceted jargon can claim nothing new or constructive. Even Mills grudgingly admits that although the rules of Merrill's *Code for classifiers* were "...advanced empirically, without any explicit reference to the principles of facet analysis, they will be found to be nearly always consistent with the general rules outlined above". Congratulations, Mr. Merrill!

Apart from the jargon, and the righteousness of the faceted approach the book is good, and worth the student's while, if he can dissociate the matter from the clap-trap. But classification may be an over-rated pastime at the best, and the best is not in this book.

The text itself is an execrable example of near-print, and my sympathy lies with those tired eyes who will have to study it. How long must we wait before librarians become interested in the appearance of their books?

R. K. Olding.

Directory of Public Reference & Lending Libraries in Australia. Comp. by K. J. Ling, F.L.A., for the Public Libraries' Section of the Library Association of Australia, Syd. L.A.A. 10/-.

A first in any field is very welcome and this publication, which has been edited by Ken Ling, of Melbourne City Libraries, for the Public Libraries' Section of the Library Association of Australia, is no exception to the rule.

At 10/- a copy it is essential buying for every library unit in Australia—not for the Librarian's Office, but for every Central

Library, branch library and bookmobile. Consider the occasion when you are asked by a reader who is moving from your area, "is there a library where we are going?" Ninety-nine times out of hundred, a library assistant would not know this. A copy of this directory will save you those ninety-nine embarrassing moments.

As a compendium of information for the librarian or for students of library schools, it is somewhat less satisfactory. Information listed, however, is truly amazing for a publication of sixty-eight pages. Population, date of establishment, address, telephone number, staff numbers and details, membership, book issues, book stock and special features are given for each library unit in Australia.

The policy of only listing chief librarians, who are also professional members of the Association, is difficult to understand. Of the two hundred and fifty-five public library services listed, the chief or branch librarian's name appears in only fifty-one cases, or one in every five. As a who's who in this field it is totally unsatisfactory.

Compare the same figures for the National Library and five State libraries listed where forty-two library personnel are named. The State library of Tasmania with its bookstock of 83,036 rates eight members whereas the busiest public system in the Commonwealth, Wollongong City Library with over twice this book stock, does not rate a staff mention. If it is intended that this publication will be of use for facilitating inter-library loans, the officer in charge of this service should be clearly listed in the State and large lending library entries. The name of the children's librarian should also be stated. Names of these members of staff will improve the publication's usefulness in the future.

Some libraries have not given full information about their resources and this will certainly be corrected next time. For example, Rockdale's collection of music books and scores is missing, whereas Footscray's 134 motor manuals appear. Nothing is given under Broken Hill, where most librarians would know of its local history and older literature strengths.

Other anomalies will also have to be corrected. Year of last re-registration is essential for a careful analysis of any library system. This is required by the Library Board of N.S.W.

Compare a normal proportion of 4,015 members to 46,477 annual issues at Kerang with 2,400 members to 160,000 issues at Cheltenham. The latter entry is the more remarkable as this big library is staffed by two—the complete Morrabin entry should be looked at and revised. Also suspect are the Brisbane City Library entries.

Extension services are not listed uniformly. Fairfield and others do not receive a mention as an agent of the N.S.W. Film Board and Marrickville's considerable resources in gramophone records are missing. Other facilities such as microfilm readers, and details of expenditures, particularly those for books and salaries would be useful.

A final word about the format. It is tastefully distinctive and extremely clear. Its arrangement is alphabetical by State and within each State. Each entry is clearly numbered at the side of the page and there are adequate indexes. Let us hope that the effort put into this publication will be appreciated by librarians, library services and students; and that we can look forward to regular annual revisions.

TRAVEL EXPENSES FOR COUNCILLORS

The General Council resolved that Branches, Groups and Sections should not subsidize the travel expenses of Representative Councillors attending meetings of General Council. A special sum is always set aside by the Association for this purpose and is shared among Councillors.

Board of Examination, Certification and Registration of Librarians

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION RESULTS, 1961

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

Merit

Hespe, Helen Marie
Hoffman, Paul Theodore
Kaulla, Beatrice Hildegard
Kenny, Janice Anne
Kiss, Carol Elaine
Mackinnon, Barbara D.
Passmore, Helen Katharine
Wilson, Jennifer Margaret

Pass

Abraham, Jean Cumming
Anderson, Clarice Dorothy
Balsys, Gina Valarie
Cross, Barbara Jean
Dalgarno, Marjorie Ann Christina
Hocking, Jill
Legge, Alice Elizabeth
Lui, Shu-Hsing Y.
McGovern, Margaret Rosaleen
Maude, Annabel Lesley
Moore, Alice Enid
Paine, Margaret Clemaine
Pert, John Douglas
Robinson, Kathleen Janise
Willoughby-Thomas, Pamela Dorothy

NEW SOUTH WALES

Merit

Bell, Rosemary
Branch, Helen May
Elliott, Norah Ann
Flanagan, Ronald Keith
Gibbs, Brenda May
Gunning, Denise
Marshall, Jenefer Mary
Marshall, Susan
Myers, Jacqueline Julia Maldon
Owen, Margaret Ruth
Preston, Lilybeth Margaret
Purchase, Hilary Frances
Rayward, Warden Boyd
Semler, John Bruce
Whitehead, Roberta Seymour
Williams, Ann

Pass

Adam, Vivienne Frances
Affleck, Jennifer Linsley
Ahearn, Eve
Ailwood, Dianne Alexandra
Allomes, Joan
Baker, Katharine Julia
Baker, Mavis Betty
Ball, Robin
Bannister, Pauline
Barnes, Margaret
Bean, Barbara Ann
Belford, Beryl Rachel
Beresford, Joan Margaret
Bicknell, Margaret Isabel
Blatchford, Joan
Bowen, John Stewart Fraser
Boylan, Pauline Kay
Bradley, Anthony John
Bradley, Dianna Joan
Brahe, Diana Beresford
Brass, Joan Philippa
Briggs, Nerida
Britton, Margaret Lynne
Brown, Diana Margaret
Buckley, Barbara Anne
Buddee, Margaret Ruth
Butterworth, Kaye
Calder, Olga Elspeth
Campbell, Ellyn Stuart
Campbell, Joyce Elaine
Campbell, Robyn Mary
Cavenagh, Robyn Marilyn
Champion, Pearl
Clarke, Kevin George
Colborne, Coralie Lynette
Collingridge, Margaret Anne
Copland, Morgen
Cotsell, Raymond John Lewis
Coulthard, Carole Evelyn
Crawford, Anne Sylvia
Crockett, Meryl Ruth
Cullen, Nancy May
Dallison, Irene Louise Margarete
Dalmas, Evelynne Anne-Marie

Dare, Patricia Caroline
 Davidson, Barbara Rae
 Davies, Ann Elizabeth
 Davy, Shirley June
 Donaldson, Karen Virginia
 Dougherty, Deanna Mary
 Douglas, Marie Louise
 Duff, Monica Helen
 Eastwood, Virginia Kester
 Egan, Patricia Lorraine
 Egan, Patricia Marguerite
 Ellis, Leonie Robyn
 Evans, Mary
 Everett, Muriel Ruth
 Evesson, Janice Margaret
 Fassel, Eleanor Adelaide
 Field, Raymond Kenneth
 Flack, Kathleen Mary
 Gale, Annette Scott
 Gibbs, Irene Evelyn
 Gibson, Frances
 Glasson, Anne Mary
 Glendinning, Sandra Margaret
 Glover, Lorna May
 Gock Chew, Joan Morna
 Godbee, Shirley Joan
 Goodhew, Laraine
 Graydon, Sandra June
 Grove, Pamela Mary
 Hall, Allen Mark
 Harding, Madeleine Frances
 Hardy, Roslyn Gathorne
 Harris, Elaine Cecilia Mary
 Harry, Diana Joan
 Heard, Margaret Eileen
 Heard, Sybil Lorraine
 Herscovitch, Esme Maria
 Hora, Valerie Anne
 Hughes, Noreen
 Hungerford, Lesley Jane
 Hunt, Jane Ann
 Jackson, Barbara Lorraine
 Jarman, Mildred Elizabeth
 Jeffreys, Judith Anne
 Jones, Bridget Angela Mary
 Jones, Eileen Mary
 Jones, Jennifer Mary
 Joyce, Jenelle Blaire
 Kamaralli, Alla
 Kee, Naimee
 Langley, Janette Claire
 Lewinski, Gali
 Little, Patricia Adeline
 Lloyd, Margaret Carolyn

Luckham, Carol Anne
 McAllister, Jennifer Beth
 Macara, Heather Laird
 McCarthy, Elsie
 McCrindle, Sandra Anne
 Macfarlane, Jennifer Margaret
 McGlynn, Jane Elizabeth
 McKenzie, Graham Robert
 McKenzie, Jean Mary
 McKeown, Beryl Jean
 McKibbin, Helen Elizabeth
 Maisels, Yvonne
 Manthey, Violetta
 Marks, Dina Michele
 Marquet, Lester John
 Martin, Frances Ann
 Martin, Rachel Elizabeth
 May, Jill
 Merrett, Pearl Susannah
 Meyer, Roslyn
 Michell, Jean Milton
 Monk, Anne
 Moylan, Rosemarie Anne
 Nethery, Noelene
 Nolan, Janice Adele
 Norton, Rita
 Olbourne, Estelle Helen
 Olbourne, Vivienne Segal
 O'Mara, Moya Patricia
 Outteridge, Gwen
 Overy, Evelyn Anne
 Pattenden, Laurel Joy
 Pinson, Wilfrid John
 Pritchard, Cherin Mary Anne
 Quade-Smith, Robert George
 Ramsay, Rosalie Estelle
 Reddie, Beverley Ann
 Rees, Patricia Edyth
 Richards, Helen Marjorie
 Richards, Lynette Leone
 Rickards, Christina
 Ridgway, Patricia Mary Monica
 Roberts, Rosemary Feilding
 Robinson, Anne
 Robinson, Judith Heather
 Rodowicz Galic, Sonja Francesca
 Rudd, Doreen Georgina
 Scarlett, Anthea Yorke
 Sidman, Jennifer Anne
 Simmons, Gail
 Slater, Robyn Thelma
 Smith, Sandra Audrey
 South, Stanley Arthur
 Stephenson, Ethel Brenda

Stratton, Marietta
 Stuckey, Brian John
 Sweet, Elizabeth Clare
 Tanner, Patricia Eileen
 Tasnady, Stephen Nicholas
 Terry, Helen
 Tomson, Maimu
 Tranter, Robin Rhona
 Vadzis, Daina
 Vallak, Viiu
 Vilder, Valdemar Alexander
 Whittleton, Carolyn Iris
 Williams, Annette Madeleine
 Williams, Annie
 Wilson, Elizabeth Anne
 Wilson, Jennifer Mary
 Wingate, July Anne
 Winter, Fay Ruth
 Wright, Kay

QUEENSLAND

Merit

Haley, Marguerite Mary
 Knox, Jeanette
 Nelson, Denise Mary
 O'Keeffe, Kathleen
 Ollier, Janice Selena
 Peverill, Britta Malvena
 Ryan, Colleen Mary
 Wixted, Edward Patrick

Pass

Bird, Robert Joseph
 Bonwick, Helen Gwendolynne
 Burke, Margaret Frances
 Chau Shen Wah, Rosemary
 Cleary, Kathleen Margaret
 Golliker, Margaret Alison
 Hardgrave, Nancy Ray
 Harrington, Elizabeth
 Jefferies, D'Esley Ann
 Johnson, Rosemary Herron
 Kerr, Mary Denise
 Lawler, Margaret Ruth
 Littler, Roger James
 Macfadyen, Margaret Beatrice
 Mays, Helen Elizabeth
 Meyers, Lesley
 Miller, Peter
 Moynihan, Mary Antonia
 Netchpai, Alla Borisovna
 Nielsen, Margaret Ann
 O'Hara, Louise Elizabeth
 Pardon, Mary Roslyn
 Patten, Margaret Catherine

Payne, Lynette Elizabeth
 Perkins, Catherine Louise
 Poole, Jane Margaret
 Pratt, Dawn Isabel
 Pryor, Rita Ethel Florence
 Rutherford, Margaret Elizabeth
 Salvati, Palma Teresa
 Sinclair, Elizabeth Russell
 Slavec, Vera
 Smith, Janice Anne
 Stanley, Nanette Jean
 Stephens, Jessie Beris
 Taylor, Judith Kaye
 Wagner, Suzanne
 Walker, Marjorie Isobel
 Wright, Susan Mary

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Pass

Anthony, William George
 Barry, Diane Ellen
 Bayly, Joanna Mary
 Bickerton, Ian James
 Bickerton, Marie Ann
 Bird, Jane Blatchford
 Brideson, Ian Hedley
 Davis, Isolda Irena Maria
 Freeman, Colin
 Haines, Paul
 Hatch, Susan Meredith
 Holman, Jennifer Dawn
 Hyslop, Alexander
 McKie, Alan Duncan
 Marriott, Valmai Dawn
 Medd, Gladys
 Meeke, Anne Marie
 Milazzo, Clare Cecilia
 Paech, Margot Joy
 Pettit, Janet Ann
 Pledge, Helen Rosemary
 Praetz, Irma Lorraine
 Purves, Jennifer Joan
 Sandery, Patricia Helen
 Townshend, Charles Hume
 Voyzey, William
 Wallage, Janice Rae
 Wasilewski, Ingrid Ursel
 Wilson, Elizabeth Anne

TASMANIA

Pass

Adam, Janferie Anne
 Barrow, Margaret Ann
 Bryant, Lorna Edith
 Caldwell, Margaret Joy

Cowie, Phillip Kenneth
 Cox, Carolyn Jane
 Gaff, Pamela May Whiteford
 Griffiths, Merrilyn Dorothy
 Hoggins, Jane Elizabeth
 Ling, Glenda Helen
 Manning, Gillian Rose
 Parker, Yvette Dorothy
 Scott, Patricia
 Taylor, Rosemary Elizabeth
 Terry, Alice Jean
 Tong-Lee, Marie Therese
 Triffitt, Thomas Charles
 Waters, David Hugh

VICTORIA

Merit

Carey, Jocelyn Emily
 Edwards, Kathleen
 Gourlay, Jean
 Hales, Grace Kathryn
 Hewett, Patricia Anne
 Hopkins, Yvonne Nevein
 Larkin, Patricia Rose
 Plummer, Elaine Langdon

Pass

Adams, Lorraine Joan
 Anderson, Marla Ulla-Britt Margretha
 Andrew, Lionel Sydney
 Andrews, Beverley Linda
 Artingstoll, Trevor McDiarmid
 Austin, Bette Rosalie
 Bagôt, Yvonne Catherine
 Banfield, Noreen Julie
 Benmayor, Jacqueline
 Bodey, Robert Oliver
 Bogg, Susan Elizabeth
 Boyes, Penelope Dorothy
 Brown, Alice Jean
 Browne, Carol Lesley
 Burchett, Stephanie Ann
 Bywater, Paul Fredric
 Cathcart, Joan Gloria
 Chandler, Jennifer Joy
 Charles, Julia Margaret
 Chiba, Marta Violete
 Cock, Beverley Hazel
 Cox, Enid Norma
 Crowl, Hilary Marion
 Dabkowski, Krystyna Magdalena
 Dolphin, William George
 Donnellan, Bernice Joan
 Duck, Mary Ellen
 Dunne, Carolyn

Edwards, Carolin Mary
 Falk, Jeanette
 Farrell, Maurice Peter
 Forster, Helen Elizabeth
 Gardner, Rosemary Jean
 Goldsmith, Wilfrid Grace
 Gooch, Ruth Victoria
 Griffiths, Betty June
 Gunner, Sheila
 Hardy, Joanna Elizabeth Robin
 Head, Priscilla Jane
 Henderson, Diana Frederique
 Hitch, Rosemary Sydney Georgina
 Holden, Grace Joan Ethelwynne
 Horne, Catherine MacLeod
 James, Laurence Richard
 Johns, Rosalind Millicent
 Jones, Elizabeth Cameron
 Kazins, Valda
 Kiddle, Nessie Enfield
 Kruse, Janice Estelle
 Lawford, Janice Leah
 Levine, Maxine Rose
 Lewis, Irene Colville
 Linane, Brenda Mary
 McClellan, Dianna
 Mackellar, Margaret Anne
 Maggs, Beverley Ann
 Molloy, Helen Mary
 Montgomery, Jeanette
 Mulcahy, John Stanislaus
 Mulraney, Rae Therese
 Nelson, Eileen Margaret
 Niall, Gabrielle Mary
 Nielsen, Barbara Joan
 Palczas, Anna
 Parker, Janeve Joyce
 Perry, Anna Hutter
 Puce, Dace
 Renard, Gillian Ann
 Richards, Linda Lillian
 Ronaldson, Joy Janette
 Ross, Prudence Edith
 Rudzki, Gila
 Ryan, Joan Patricia
 Santamaria, Catherine
 Seamons, Claire Roberta
 Seidel, Friederike Ruth
 Shannon, Moya
 Simpson, Susan May
 Smeaton, Helen Rose
 Stargardt, Janice Mary
 Taylor, Patricia Ann
 Thom, Margaret Jean

Whelan, Eleanor Kathrin
Whitelaw, Janice Elizabeth
Wilkins, Pamela Ann
Wilson, Janice Lauraine
Wiltshire, Lynne

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Merit

Anderson, Rena Maxine
Gargett, Jeneper Marion Dunelm

Pass

Aikman, Robert Gordon
Bacon, Ronald Walter
Barr, Jacqueline Patricia
Dunphy, Margaret Rose
Edeson, Margaret Joyce
Erickson, Lynette Emily
Gallop, Barbara Lesley
Gow, George Earle
Hassall, Julie Mary
Heitman, Lynette Jacqueline

Hicks, Suzanne Coralie
Hill, Margaret Anne
Jaworsky, Agnes
Johnson, Patricia Mary
Jorgensen, Rayma Betty
King, Theone Anne
Krumpholcz, Zoltan
Kulski, Waleria
Lynch, Monica
McGuire, Margaret Joyce
McNaught, Helen
Meadows, Frances Elizabeth
Nassim, Elissa
Norrish, Bryony Gay Joyce
Reilly, Anne Barbara
Simms, Milton George
Skele, Diana-Tamara
Stewart, Enid Marian
Turner, Loryn Jean
White, William Andrew
Wyburn, Shirley Jane

The following are the comparative statistics for 1960-61:

	1960	1961
Passed	373 (82.3%)	432 (82%)
Failed	80 (17.7%)	95 (18%)
	<hr/> 453	<hr/> 527
Merit	24 (5.3%)	42 (8%)

Registration Examination, 1962

The following statement is published by the Board of Examination to indicate in general terms the purpose and level of the Registration Examination. The Papers referred to comprise the Syllabus which will be in operation from 1962.

The Registration Examination is the qualifying examination for work of a professional nature in libraries throughout Australia.

The object of Papers 1-3 is to give a broad general introduction to the whole of the content of librarianship, including archives, as a foundation for further and more intensive study. The amount of study which may be expected for each of these three papers is similar to that which may be expected for any other paper of the Syllabus. Papers 1-3 are of

a substantially higher standard than the former Preliminary Examination papers. It follows that the amount of preparation should be correspondingly greater. Under normal conditions of part-time study it is considered that preparation for these three papers should extend over an academic year.

For Papers 4-7 candidates are expected to have a sound general knowledge of the subjects concerned, irrespective of the type of library in which they work.

Papers 8-16 require more intensive study of particular aspects of librarianship. Candidates are expected to be thoroughly familiar with the special problems associated with the subjects in which they elect to be examined.

Report of the Copyright Law Committee of the Library Association of Australia

The following report of the Copyright Law Committee of the Library Association of Australia was received by General Council, and the Members of the Committee: Miss Jean Murray (Convener), Mr. Athol Johnson, Mr. D. V. Ryan—were reappointed with the express task of considering what libraries in the Australian context should be included in the classes of library permitted to copy.

The report of the Copyright Law Committee appointed by the Commonwealth Attorney-General on 15th September, 1958 (Mr. Justice Spicer, Chairman) was published in February, 1961.

The Attorney-General by statement in the House of Representatives on 18th April last invited members of the public "to make comments and submissions regarding the recommendations contained in the report". He added that he would not undertake "anything like a ministerial re-hearing" but would receive representations made to his Department "by 31st May if possible". We understand that a Bill is not likely to be introduced earlier than the first session in 1962.

Of the 53 persons and organisations listed as making representations to the Committee only five had identifiable library interests; viz., Library Association of Australia, Australian Paper Manufacturers Ltd., Library Board of Western Australia, Public Library of South Australia and Andrew D. Osborn. Of the other four only the submissions made by Australian Paper Manufacturers Ltd. were in any way co-ordinated with those of the L.A.A. or made known to this Committee.

General Council will recall that the terms of reference of the Commonwealth Committee were:

"To examine the copyright law of Australia, and to advise which of the amendments recently made in the law of copyright in the United Kingdom should be incorporated into Australian copyright law and what other alterations or additions, if any, should be made to the copyright law of Australia."

Council forwarded the first report of this Committee as written submissions to the Commonwealth Committee, and these were supplemented through oral evidence given on its behalf by Mr. Johnson.

Recommendations of the Commonwealth Committee. Our general impression is that the Committee has given fair consideration to nearly all of our submissions and makes frequent reference to them in the relevant sections of its Report.

The reception given to each of our main arguments is reviewed in turn below.

PHOTOGRAPHS

We urged that the general term of protection be not more than 25 years (instead of 50) from publication.

Report Para. 75 "The Library Association of Australia has submitted to us that the period of protection for photographs should be 25 years from the end of the calendar year in which the photograph was first published. It was pointed out by the Association that the period of protection provided by the 1956 Act for photographs might be considerably longer than under present Australian law which prescribes a term of 50 years from the making of the original negative (section 21 of the 1911 Act). We are of the opinion, however, that the term prescribed by the 1956 Act is more appropriate in view of the advances that have been made in photography since 1911. Many photographs produced in recent years have been the result of considerable artistic skill and judgment and we think that the term of protection prescribed by the 1956 Act is to be preferred as it goes further towards giving photographs a protection similar to

that given to other artistic work."

GENERAL ATTITUDE TO THE 1956 ACT

Our approach was generally favourable, with specific exceptions, mainly on grounds of practical policy.

Report Para. 132 "The Australian Library Association [i.e. as distinguished from the British Library Association] in making representations to us, derived much advantage from the fact that the 1956 Act has taken cognizance of the views put by their brother librarians in England. In the course of their written and oral submissions to us, they put several points relating to section 7 which will be dealt with below. In general, the Australian Library Association welcomes the provisions as a minimum standard of desirable reform for adoption into Australian copyright law, but considers that there should be certain extensions, based partly on what it considers inadequacies in the 1956 Act, and partly on differences in the pattern and organization of libraries in Australia and the United Kingdom."

SPECIAL LIBRARIES OF INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL FIRMS

We argued at great length against the exclusion of these libraries from the copying privileges given to other libraries under the 1956 Act.

Report Para. 137. "A submission was made by the Library Association that sub-section (2) (a) of section 7 which deals with the copying of periodical literature should extend to 'special libraries' established in industrial concerns which are conducted for profit provided that the library is non-profit-making. It was pointed out that these libraries frequently have requests for copies of material in technical periodicals and might not, under the 1956 Act, be protected in making such copies. We are of the opinion that this is a reasonable view and recommend the enactment of a provision to the effect of section 7 (2) subject to a proviso that reference libraries not themselves conducted for profit but forming part of a profit-making organization should be regarded as 'libraries not established or conducted for profit' for the purposes of this section of the Act."

Report Para. 141. "In conformity with the recommendation we have made above (para. 137) in connexion with periodical literature, we recommend that the privilege of copying parts of non-periodical works should extend to libraries of commercial concerns provided that the library itself is not conducted for profit."

PERIODICAL COPYING

The 1956 Act limits copying to one article only in any particular publication for any one person; we supported the more liberal Canadian Committee's view.

Report Para. 138. "The Library Association further put to us that paragraph (d) of section 7 (2) should be deleted and replaced by the following:—

that no copy extends to more than one article in any one publication or if to more than one then only to articles relating to the same subject-matter.

We also recommend the adoption of this suggestion."

COPYING OF BOOK EXTRACTS FOR STUDY OR RESEARCH

We vigorously opposed the restrictions of the 1956 Act on copying without consent [S.7 (3)]. Opposing interests were too strong but the Committee at least came part of the way to meet our objections by accepting a unique formula of compromise. Though still unsatisfactory it will we think be less burdensome in practice than the English Act. Wisdom suggests we should accept the "half-loaf".

Report Para. 140. "The proviso to sub-section (3) was challenged by the Library Association on the grounds that the geographical isolation of Australian libraries from the main centres of book production made the proviso unduly onerous. While appreciating the librarians' point of view we are unable to see that they are in a much different position from an English librarian in regard to, say, American copyright material, nor do we think it desirable or fair to copyright owners that their works or parts of those works should be copied by mechanical means without the knowledge of the copyright owners who would, in those circumstances, be unable to ascertain how much of their works had been

copied or how many copies had been made. Such a copyright owner would be unable to determine whether the copying of his work had exceeded the requirements of the provision regarding the right of copy."

Report Para. 141. "We referred this matter to the Australian Book Publishers' Association who suggested that the best compromise might be to allow the librarian to copy a reasonable part of a non-periodical copyright work provided that notice was given within a reasonable time to the copyright owner or publisher of the amount that had been copied."

Report Para. 142. "If this suggestion were adopted the copyright owner would be in a position to know, as far as it is possible, the extent to which his work was being used. If the amount of copying exceeded reasonable bounds he could make appropriate representations to the libraries or, in the last resort, to the Government for a change in the law. This seems to us to be a fair suggestion and we recommend its adoption. However, so that the situation can be easily rectified if it leads to abuse, we recommend that the conditions of copying of non-periodical work by libraries should be inserted in the Regulations."

LIBRARY COPYING FOR OTHER LIBRARIES OF BOOKS (Whole or Part)

We strove in vain to remove the conditions imposed in S.7(5) (b) requiring consent of the copyright owner. The Committee here gave our arguments scant justice. It may be, on reflection, that the issue is now not so vital with increasing commercial facilities for reprinting out-of-print books of limited scholarly interest but still within copyright.

Report Para. 145. "The Library Association further submitted that paragraph (b) should not be included in any Australian provision corresponding to section 7 (5), so that a library of a prescribed class could copy the whole, or part, of a non-periodical work for another library of a prescribed class without reference or notice to the copyright owner. We do not recommend that this submission be adopted. In our view the same degree of urgency does not exist in the circum-

stances contemplated by section 7 (5) as in the case of copying for students. As the whole work could, under section 7 (5), be copied and as we have already recommended the extension of the privilege of copying to libraries of commercial establishments, it seems to us reasonable that in the case of copying for other libraries the consent of the copyright owner should be obtained where his name and address are known or can reasonably be ascertained."

Report Para. 146. "The Library Association suggested that a library should be authorized to copy a book for another library if it is not available in Australia. We think that this is a most difficult test to apply. How many bookshops, for example, would a librarian have to try before it could be said that the book was not available? In any case, we consider that this is a field where there is considerable risk to the copyright owner, involving as it does the copying of the whole of his work. The mere fact that a work is 'out of print' is not in our view, sufficient justification for the copying of the work as it may prevent the building up of a demand for the work sufficient to justify commercially the bringing out of a new edition. We, therefore, reject the Librarians' submission."

COPYING OF UNPUBLISHED MANUSCRIPTS IN LIBRARY COLLECTIONS

We asked for specific authorisation of the Librarian, missing from the 1956 Act. We also supported an earlier release of historical manuscripts for copying.

Report Para. 148. "We recommend that, in section 7 (6), it should be made plain that a librarian is authorized to make a copy of an unpublished manuscript for a person for the purpose of research or private study or with a view to publication, the onus being on the person requesting the copy to get any further permissions that might be required. The Library Association also suggested that the term of 100 years in section 7 (6) should be shortened to 75 years in view of the relatively short period of Australian development and increasing interest in our early history, and this we recommend."

COPYING OF UNPUBLISHED PHOTOGRAPHS AND ENGRAVINGS IN LIBRARY COLLECTIONS

We suggested the same privileges of copying as in the case of manuscripts. In the 1956 Act these privileges only apply to illustrations accompanying manuscripts.

Report Para. 149. "We also considered the extension of this provision to cover photographs and engravings, and recommend that these works should be included. Under the 1911 Act the term of copyright of a photograph expired 50 years after its making and, therefore, a provision similar to section 7 (6) was unnecessary to authorize the copying of old unpublished photographs. If our recommendations are put into effect, however, the term of protection of a photograph will be 50 years from first publication. There may be many photographs of historical interest that could not otherwise be copied."

LIBRARY DEPOSIT

We recommended retention of Sections 40 and 41 of the 1912 Australian Act and were only prepared to initiate extension of deposit requirements in favour of a separate Commonwealth National Library.

Report Paras. 467-470. "Section 40 provides that 'the publisher of every book which is first published in the Commonwealth after the commencement of this section and in which copyright subsists under this Act' shall deliver at his own expense a copy of the publication to the Librarian of the Commonwealth Parliament.

"It is not clear whether this section applies to all books upon their first publication in the Commonwealth or whether it is confined to books published in the Commonwealth that have not been previously published elsewhere. We recommend that the provision should be limited to the latter class of books. It seems to us that the main purpose of such a provision should be to build up a complete collection of Australian literature.

"Under section 15 (7) of the 1911 Act, which is continued in operation by section 50 of the 1956 Act, and which corresponds to section 40 of the *Copyright Act*

1912-1950, the expression 'book' is defined to include among other things, a sheet of music. The definition of 'book' in section 40 of the *Copyright Act* 1912-1950 is practically identical with that in the 1911 Act except that the words 'sheet of music' are omitted. We can see no good reason for this omission.

"We approve the provisions of section 41 which preserve to the States the power to make law requiring the delivery of books to specified libraries."

UNPUBLISHED THESES IN UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

We did not and were not asked to refer to these but we note the Committee's recommendation.

Report Para. 150. "The New Zealand Committee recommended that specific provision should be made to authorize university librarians to supply for purposes of research or private study copies of unpublished theses deposited with them (para. 102). We consider that a provision of this nature would be most desirable and recommend accordingly."

To sum up, we think it fair to say that the Association has advanced a good way towards its objective of liberalising the 1956 Act in relation to library copying; particularly so for many Special Libraries and notably in respect of unpublished literary and artistic works.

It remains to see how much of the Report is embodied in the Bill. We recommend that this Committee be re-appointed to study the legislation when introduced; and before then to consider what libraries in the Australian context should be included in "the classes of library permitted" to copy. This refers to:

Report Para. 136. "The classes of library permitted to do such copying and the conditions under which the copying may take place are laid down in Regulations made under the 1956 Act by the Board of Trade. We would, however, recommend that the classes of library should be specified in the Act rather than in Regulations."

It may be necessary to make proposals to the Government on this point.

Report of the Inter-Library Loan Committee, 1960-61

This Committee, consisting of the following members: Miss J. P. Whyte (Convener), Miss J. Hunter, Mr. K. J. Ling, Miss J. Murray—was appointed by Council in 1960. It presented this Report to General Council and urged that the work be carried on. Council appointed Miss B. C. L. Doubleday and Mr. J. A. Feely to serve as the Library Association of Australia representatives on a combined committee on inter-library loan which it proposes to set up with A.A.C.O.B.S. and the University Librarians' Committee.

It is clear that the volume of inter-library loans is increasing rapidly and that the establishment of new university libraries will greatly increase this volume. If inter-library co-operation is to have any practical meaning in Australia this sharing and utilization of the research resources of the country must be supported, and it is imperative that the methods of inter-library loan be made as efficient and economical as possible, and that the cost be shared as much as practicable.

In order to facilitate inter-library loans and to reduce their cost the Committee recommends that the Council consider urging the libraries of Australia to adopt the following practices:—

1. *Form of Address.* Parcels containing inter-library loans and correspondence about them should carry a distinctive label, perhaps coloured and certainly clearly marked to "The Inter-library Loan Section" of the receiving library. Parcels which are addressed in other ways often get mixed up with the normal acquisitions of the receiving library.

Librarians should remember that the labels should also carry the legend "Printed Matter only" to reduce the cost of postage.

The large libraries which borrow frequently from one another could supply stocks of printed labels to each other, or,

perhaps, forward them with the request for a loan.

2. *Forms.* Libraries are not satisfied with the request form previously designed by the L.A.A., and at the same time many libraries spend time typing letters when a form would serve.

It may be possible to design an acceptable standard form, which could be sold to the smaller libraries and which would have the advantage of encouraging the requesting library to fill in all the details for a request.

If Council decides to instruct an incoming committee to design a standard form, that committee may bear in mind that (a) some libraries find it quicker to deal with "lists" rather than individual forms; (b) effective forms should fit in with the loan system of the lending library, and this will vary. It may be better to encourage the distribution of loan cards to potential "borrowing" libraries; (c) a questionnaire designed to collect ideas and opinions would probably have to go to libraries before an effective form could be designed; (d) forms should be designed to help the lending library—the use of "symbols" for the requesting library only increases the work of the lending library.

3. *Postage.* Libraries are gradually abandoning "registration" for all but especially valuable items, and this seems to be a necessary development. Airfreight is sometimes an economical way of despatching loans, and may become comparatively cheaper in the future.

4. *Wrapping of parcels.* Time and cost would be saved if standard wrappers for books could be purchased. To date no firm of paper bag manufacturers that would make containers like the American "jiffy bags" has been found.

The number of parcels of books that must be despatched from libraries not only

on inter-library loan, but to Branches, outposts and country readers must be substantial, if the total was known, and librarians were agreed on the desirability of standard containers, a manufacturer may think it worthwhile to produce them.

5. *Copies.* Copies rather than the actual journal should become the accepted thing for requests for articles from serials. Microfilm is often not the best method, and librarians should be ready to take advantage of other, and possibly cheaper, methods of producing a full-size copy.

6. *List of Unlocated Research Books.* This list has improved the inter-library loan system of the country considerably and in order to make the most economic use of it the Council may consider:—

- (a) Libraries should check their local area first (i.e., telephone requests to neighbouring libraries) and send the request direct to the L.U.R.B., unless another library is known to have a very strong collection in the subject field of the request (e.g., Medicine).
- (b) The symbols for libraries already checked could be included in the L.U.R.B., so as to avoid double checking of requests, e.g.—

NU Hillyer, Robert. *Poems for music, 1917-1947.* N.Y., Knopf, 1947. NPL, NUNE, NUN.

7. *Requests for Serials and the Union Lists.* Requests for serials should first be checked in the appropriate union lists, and, if not found, then sent on to C.S.I.R.O. (for *Science, Technology, Medicine*) or to National Library (for *Social Sciences and Humanities*). If still not found they should go to L.U.R.B.

8. *Union Lists.* The compilation and publication of union catalogues is of the utmost importance to the inter-library loan system. The sooner the Union Catalogue begins to work back from 1960 the better.

9. *The Circulation of Carbon Copies of Requests.*

There is a growing tendency for libraries to send out carbon copies of lists of books to a number of libraries simul-

taneously. These lists usually come from university libraries, and are usually connected with the research and thesis projects of advanced students and staff. They frequently ask only whether the book is in the library and do not ask to borrow it immediately.

It seems to the Committee that it is a legitimate function of a library to state whether it possesses a certain book, but, at the same time, the fact that several other libraries are checking the same list seems rather wasteful.

Since these requests are usually from university libraries, the difficulty may be resolved by asking libraries to:

- (a) Cease sending carbon copies of lists to several libraries at once, and send one list to be checked and passed on to the next library.
- (b) The routing order could be attached to the list and should probably be:
 1. Other university libraries in State.
 2. University libraries in other States.
 3. Any appropriate special libraries.
 4. State libraries.
 5. Other libraries.

The difficulty with this system, from the point of view of the requesting library, is that it will not be so quick, and that only one location will be shown for each volume requested (and this could be a serious disadvantage if the inquirer wanted to find a collection in his field which he could visit himself).

10. *General.* Requesting libraries should be reminded that:

- (a) The privilege of serving belongs most often to, and the burden of the work falls heaviest on, the larger libraries, and it is therefore best to use the smaller libraries whenever possible. Wherever there is a choice of sources to satisfy a request for inter-library loan the choice should be made so as to cut the cost of postage to a minimum and send the request to the library which is likely to receive fewest requests and to have the least press-

- ing "reference" responsibilities of its own to meet.
- (b) Requesting libraries should respect the responsibilities of the library which owns the book. The decision to lend or not to lend rests with that library, and need only be justified in terms of the responsibilities of that library to the community it serves, not necessarily to the requesting library.
 - (c) Requesting libraries should be careful not to seek special privileges for their public, and should request books within the subject areas which they cover. Some librarians embarrass their colleagues by requesting books from other libraries to serve the recreational interests or the private studies of their readers.
 - (d) Libraries requesting items on inter-library loan should supply all the bibliographical details necessary, viz:—
For books: Author, title, edition, imprint.
For serials: Title, vol., No., year, author of article and pages wanted.
 References should be verified by a competent librarian.
- Requests for inter-library loan are sometimes made by quite junior assistants, especially in the larger libraries. While the Committee thinks that the practice of having the Chief Librarians sign all requests for loans is uneconomical, it believes that all such requests should be made by a competent and relatively senior officer who is charge of inter-library loans.

Personnel

MISS JEAN HAGGER has returned to the Baillieu Library, University of Melbourne after studying at the University of Illinois. She graduated Master of Science in Librarianship from that University, and received the Anne Morris Boyd Award for the outstanding student of the year.

MISS D. JEFFERIES has been appointed as Assistant to the Librarian of the University College of Townsville, Queensland. Miss Jefferies left the Serials Department of the University of Queensland to take up this appointment.

K. D. LEACH formerly Borough Librarian of Taunton, England, has been appointed as the first City Librarian of South Perth, Western Australia.

MISS CLARE MILAZZO, B.A., previously on the staff of the Barr Smith Library, University of Adelaide, has been appointed to the staff of the Baillieu Library, University of Melbourne, Victoria.

MISS MYRINE ROENNfeldt has been appointed Librarian of the Barossa Valley Public Library, South Australia. Miss Roennfeldt was previously on the staff of the Public Library of South Australia.

J. E. SCRIVENER, of the University of Tasmania Library, has been awarded a scholarship by the Sir John Morris Memorial Trust to make a detailed study of the organization and methods of acquisition departments of some other Australian University Libraries. He will visit libraries in A.C.T., New South Wales and Victoria.

MR. CHARLES E. SMITH, formerly Librarian of the Sutherland Shire Libraries, has been appointed Librarian of the Newcastle Public Library. He is a Bachelor of Arts and holds the Registration Certificate of the L.A.A. He has played an active part in Library Association affairs and has been both President and Treasurer of the N.S.W. Branch.

MEMBERSHIP LISTS

Full lists of Professional and Corporate Members will be published in the Handbook from 1962 on.

DYMOCK'S

**THE STORE WITH THE BEST
BOOKS**

DYMOCK'S FOR ALL BOOKS

LARGE STOCKS ALWAYS AVAILABLE

Catalogues on all subjects on Request

DYMOCK'S BOOK ARCADE LTD.

424 George Street, Sydney

Telephone 25-4211

Hirst Correspondence Courses

for L.L.A. Examinations

Established 1954

Revised Syllabus, 1962

1. Books and Related Materials. (From November, 1961.)
2. Libraries. (From December, 1961.)
3. Acquisition, Organisation and the Use of Books and Related Materials.
(From November, 1961.)
4. Reference Work and Aids to Research. (From January, 1962.)
- 5(a). Library Administration: Public Libraries and Library Services.
(From December, 1961.)
- 5(b). Library Administration: Special Libraries, Subject Departments, Special
Departments. (From December, 1961.)
6. Cataloguing and Classification, A. (From December, 1961.)
7. Cataloguing and Classification, B. (From December, 1961.)
11. The Production, Publication, History and Care of Books. (From November, 1961.)
13(b). School Libraries. (From January, 1962.)

A LOAN SERVICE OF TEXTBOOKS IS AVAILABLE TO STUDENTS

All enquiries should be addressed to

JOHN HIRST, B.A., A.L.A.

72 Balaclava Road, Eastwood, Sydney, N.S.W.

Exclusive Subscription Service . . . Magazines Delivered Bound !

Now you can arrange subscriptions to any magazine and receive each issue bound ready for lending.

There is no double handling or extra postage when you arrange your magazine subscriptions and binding through R. Hill & Son.

Copies of all magazines are posted direct from the publishers to a leading Sydney bookbinder and then delivered to you.

Let us know your requirements and we will be pleased to quote the annual subscription rates and also the cost of binding for twelve months.

You will save time when you use this unique service as you do not need to hold new issues until you have sufficient for binding, no postage or delivery charges to the bindery. Each issue *comes straight to you—bound ready for use!* One cheque pays the subscriptions and the binding for twelve months.

Start using this service now. Send us a list of your subscription requirements and we will arrange renewal direct with the publishers and binding where required.

Where ten or more titles are ordered a special *library discount* is allowed on the cost of the subscriptions and of course all journals can be brought to a *common expiry date* if required at *no extra cost*.

Ask for a quotation today!

R. HILL & SON LTD.

Magazine subscription agents since 1885

4 MOUNT STREET, NORTH SYDNEY. TELEPHONE 92-2719

**B 2401-3
Box 1676 V**

**Try BARKER'S first
for all your Book Supplies**

Full Stocks of

FICTION, BIOGRAPHIES, TRAVEL,
PHILOSOPHY, LITERATURE, POETRY,
DRAMA, AUSTRALIANA, JUVENILES,
SCHOOL BOOKS and TECHNICAL BOOKS
STATIONERY, BOOKBINDING and
ART MATERIALS

are available

BARKER'S BOOK STORE

196 EDWARD STREET, BRISBANE

**Specialists in
Children's Books**

New titles, from Local and Overseas Publishers, are constantly being added to our comprehensive stock of fiction, non-fiction and educational books. Free list is available on request.

**The Little
Bookroom**

Australia's only exclusive

Children's Bookshop

HICKS ARCADE (late Metropole)
377 BOURKE STREET
MELBOURNE, C.1. TEL. 67-1612

**WHITCOMBE'S
BOOK SERVICE**

*Consult us for the latest in fiction,
biographies, juvenile, travel,
educational and text books.*

**WHITCOMBE & TOMBS
Pty. Ltd.**

20 Bond Street
MELBOURNE
Phone: MA 3687

8 Exchange Arcade
GEELONG
Phone: Geelong 4501

12 Barrack Street
SYDNEY
Phone: BX 4196

596-598 Hay Street
PERTH
Phone: 21-7044

UNESCO PUBLICATIONS

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
Place de Fontenay, Paris 7e, France

NATIONAL LIBRARIES: THEIR PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS

Reports and papers presented to the Symposium of National Libraries in Europe held in Vienna in 1958. The participants from 25 countries discussed library techniques, questions concerning the qualified library staff, the extension of the international exchange of publications and the traditional role of national libraries in the light of the recent developments in research methods. Illustrated. 1960. 567 pages. 10/- (Stg.).

THE PRIMARY SCHOOL LIBRARY AND ITS SERVICES by Mary Peacock Douglas

This volume summarises present ideas and practice concerning the organisation and functions of library services in primary schools. The author is Supervisor of Libraries, North Carolina Public Schools, Raleigh, U.S.A. Her manual defines the place of the library in the modern primary school, describes the duties and qualifications of the personnel, and analyses the various services the library gives to pupils. It then examines the kinds of materials which should constitute a school library collection and deals with the administration of the programme and with the physical facilities needed for efficient services.

The book is a practical guide, intended to assist librarians, educators and school administrators responsible for the planning and provision of school library services in any part of the world. 1961. 96 pages, plus 12 illustrations. 7/6 (Stg.).

WORLD SURVEY OF EDUCATION I: EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATION & STATISTICS

Up-to-date descriptions and statistics of the educational systems of almost two hundred countries and territories. A descriptive text outlines the main features of each country's system of education. Statistics cover the number of schools, pupils and teachers, and, wherever possible, the age-sex distribution of pupils, enrolment in higher education by faculties, and public expenditure on education. Each entry also includes a bibliography, a diagram of the school structure and a short glossary of terms. The volume thus serves both as an introduction to the educational systems of particular countries and as the basis for a regional or world-wide view of the present status of education. 2nd imp., 1959. 944 pages. Cloth: 94/6 (Stg.).

WORLD SURVEY OF EDUCATION II: PRIMARY EDUCATION

This volume, devoted entirely to primary education, forms a complement to the first volume. It contains some two hundred national sections accompanied by international studies. Diagrams showing the structure of educational administration, statistical tables, and glossaries of terms. 1958. 1,388 pages. Cloth: 140/- (Stg.). Paper: 130/- (Stg.).

CATALOGUES OF COLOUR REPRODUCTIONS OF PAINTINGS

Very few of us can afford to decorate our homes with the originals of great paintings. But by modern printing processes faithful renderings of these great works can now be made widely accessible. To assist your choice Unesco has made a selection of the best reproductions available today. Factors governing the choice of works included are fidelity of reproduction, importance of the artist and significance of the original.

Catalogue of Colour Reproductions prior to 1860

Fifth edition (enlarged and brought up-to-date). 740 entries. 1960. 281 pages. 22/6 (Stg.).

Catalogue of Colour Reproductions of Paintings—1860 to 1961

Sixth edition (enlarged and brought up-to-date). 11,347 entries. 1961. 485 pages. 28/6 (Stg.).

CURRENT TRENDS IN SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH by Professor Pierre Auger

In 1960, the General Assembly of the United Nations decided that a survey should be made on current trends of enquiry in the fields of the natural sciences and the dissemination and application for peaceful needs of such scientific knowledge. Professor Pierre Auger, a leading French physicist, was appointed to collect the data and to prepare the report.

The general outline of the survey is based on a functional division of scientific research rather than on a purely academic classification of sciences. The book has three parts: Part I covers the trends of scientific research in six major fields; Part II deals with the organisation of scientific research and the dissemination of results; Part III contains general and special recommendations concerning scientific research.

This book is not only the first of its kind, but is also likely to be one of the most important basic scientific works of the coming decade. 1961. 245 pages. Cloth: 33/- (Stg.).

THE UNESCO COURIER

The *Unesco Courier* is truly the international cultural and educational magazine par excellence, with magnificent photographs, and articles by well-known writers on topics such as new techniques for teaching the blind, the new face of Africa, the rights of children, films and film makers, as well as complete issues devoted to the works of individuals such as Velasquez and Chekhov.

Seven language editions: English, French, German, Russian, Spanish, Arabic and Japanese. Free specimen copy on request. Annual subscription: 10/- (Stg.).

Unesco publications may be ordered in Australia direct from the Unesco National Distributor . . .

Melbourne University Press

369 Lonsdale Street, Melbourne, C.1, Victoria

IX

QAB
25/11

